

★★★★★



(See Story Inside)

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER



★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith
let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.

Abraham Lincoln

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The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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OUR *Film*



Above: Dramatic moment in forthcoming IBEW film "Operation Brotherhood" occurs as Oley Munson is shocked by live wire in St. Louis "Electrical Wonders" display.

Left: Ann Sulkie and William Neil pose in the stiff vogue of the period. As Mr. and Mrs. Oley Munson, they and new baby have photo made for their album.

THE response to the "Name Our Film" contest just concluded by our Brotherhood was most gratifying. More than a thousand entries were received. Many showed much thought and originality and we want every entrant to know how much we appreciated the interest shown.

The name we have chosen for our film is "Operation Brotherhood" because we feel it is the title which best describes the subject matter and the spirit of our first IBEW film.

The title was submitted by Brother Robert C. Paterson of L. U. 1245, San Francisco, California.

Second prize winner was Brother John Watson of L. U. 1448, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for his entry "Of Men and Power."

Our five honorable mention awards in the following order went to:

Edward M. Steckler, L. U. 395, Dickinson, North Dakota, for "IBEW—Story of Brotherhood."

James E. Mailhori, L. U. 292, Minneapolis, Minnesota, for "IBEW—Pioneers for Progress."

Aldo Sibi, L. U. 363, Spring Valley, New York, for "IBEW Panorama."

Joseph R. Harrell, Jr., L. U. 336, Chicago, Illinois, for "This Is Your Brotherhood."

W. S. McLaren, L. U. 794, Chicago for "Vanguard of Progress—the IBEW."

Small prizes were awarded our first seven "runners-up." They were as follows in order of merit according to our contest judges:

Jacob H. Goldbert, L. U. 3, New York, New York, for "IBEW Album of Progress."

John Saulino, L. U. 730, Newark, New Jersey, for "Birth of a Brotherhood."

Ralph Fratta, L. U. 350, Hanni-

bal, Missouri, for "Pioneers of Power."

Walter John Kuzma, Jr., L. U. 1159, Newark, New Jersey, for "The Brotherhood Way."

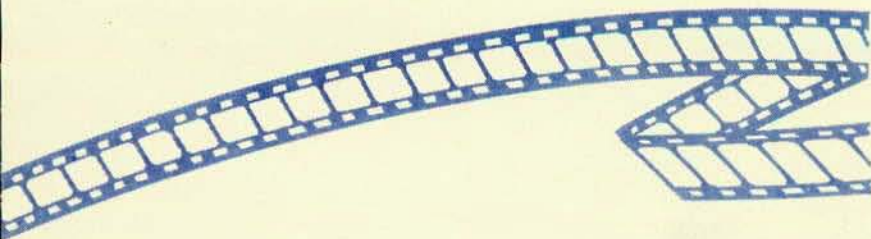
Martin R. Skala, L. U. 11, Denver, Colorado, for "IBEW Parade of Progress."

Marlin J. Shorts, L. U. 1261, York, Pennsylvania, for "Bright Shines Our Light."

Willard S. Barrowman, L. U. 18, Los Angeles, California, for "The Power Behind the Light."

While these entries were judged best, we would like to pay tribute and say a sincere thank you to all who took the time, the trouble and the interest to help us to name our initial motion picture. We wish space would permit us to name them all. Since it will not, we would at least like to mention the names of a few more members who sent in outstanding entries which

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HAS A NAME



This was the way it looked "backstage" as the production crew took over a Capital Airlines plane to shoot scenes of Munson's present-day plane trip. He is seen at right.



Henry Miller, one of IBEW founders, its first president, prepares to throw the switch lighting the Display of Electrical Wonders at the St. Louis Exposition held in 1891.



Mary Lou Rognas, a real-life stewardess of Capital Airlines, plays herself as Oley Munson gets his lunch.

Below: Without make-up, William Neil is at left of group. Others are Nick Webster, director, and R. D. Walker, right, acting as an early contractor.



Below: Tense moment in early life of Oley Munson and his wife. Oley has just told his wife he is out of work.



SHRINES OF OUR NATION

MOUNT VERNON

EACH year thousands of visitors come to Mount Vernon, Virginia, to see the home of George Washington. Upon entering its grounds (just 16 miles south of the nation's capital on the banks of the Potomac) they find themselves in an atmosphere of 18th century simple elegance which was the familiar world of George Washington.

The West Lodge gate with lodges to shelter Washington's gatekeepers, two-thirds of a mile away from the mansion house stand today as they did when the Washingtons used this as the entrance to their Mount Vernon mansion. Approaching the land side of Mount Vernon house one may walk in the same courtyard into which almost daily rolled coaches of Washington's friends and visitors. One may walk about the grounds over which Washington with his neighbors and friends often rode to the hunt. Or the visitor may take in the beauty of gardens, walks and lovely vistas carefully planned and laid out by Washington during his lifetime here.

A visitor may stand before the east front of the house and take in the same wonderful view of the Potomac which was a constant source of pleasure to George and Martha Washington and their many friends. On the large piazza here, paved with stones imported by George Washington from England, and furnished with two dozen windsor chairs to accommodate their many guests, the Washington family and friends would spend their afternoons in fair weather.

Standing here today, one may remember that the Potomac was a highway of the 18th century world. Washington himself kept fishing boats and barges on the river and a ferry boat for transporting carriage and horses across the river. His barges at a signal would meet



those of Mr. Digges, owner of Warburton estate across the river, in the middle of the Potomac to transfer passengers. Twice a year shipments ordered from England by George and Martha Washington arrived at Mount Vernon wharf.

Turning now to the inside of the house, we see that many objects actually used by George and Martha Washington have been restored to their place at Mount Vernon, and in seeing these objects and the rooms in which the Washingtons went about their daily life we can perhaps reconstruct something of that life lived here so long ago.

Off the large central hall open doors to the music room and parlor, Mrs. Washington's sitting room and a family dining room. (And we can remember here a note which Washington entered one day in his diary—"Mrs. Washington and myself will do what I believe has not been done within the last 20 years by us—that is sit down to dinner by ourselves.")

Beyond the parlor and music room, on the north side of the

Mount Vernon, 16 miles below Washington facing the Potomac, was the home of George Washington from 1752 until the time of death in 1799.



Washington's rolltop desk in his study. He brought it from Philadelphia on retiring as president.

house, is found the large banquet hall which balances the library wing on the south. This banquet hall planned by Washington to accommodate his many guests was enclosed in 1776, with the interior being completed at the close of the Revolution. This room as all of Mount Vernon, often was filled with happy conversation and laughter of relatives, friends, renowned visitors and even strangers who were all entertained at Mount Vernon with true Virginia hospitality.

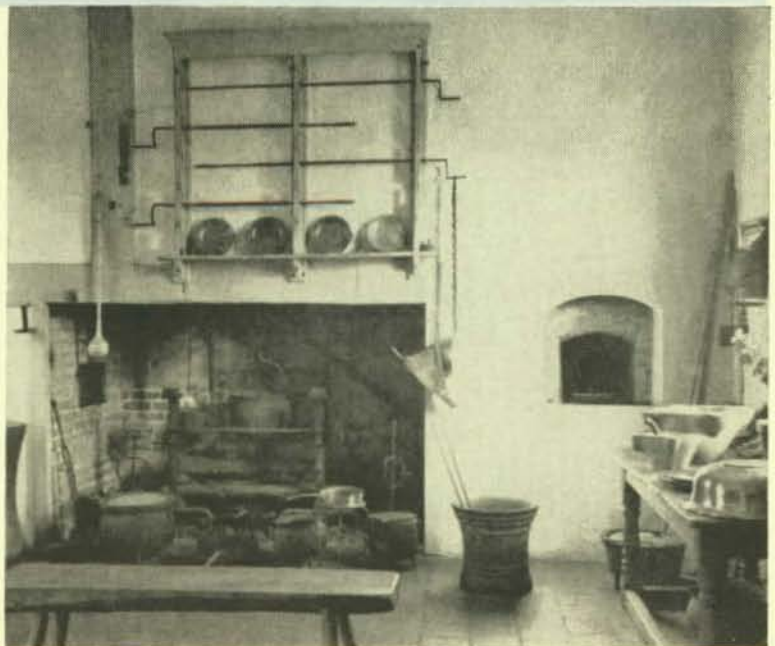
At the opposite side of the house from the banquet hall is the library where George Washington spent so much of his time. Here he directed management of his lands, wrote personal and official letters, kept his diary and entered his accounts. To Mount Vernon, we remember, came distinguished American statesmen of the day to confer with Washington, and here in his library he wrote out drafts of historic documents and wrote hundreds of letters which were to be

(Continued on page 20)



Central hall stairs at Mt. Vernon. Building was near ruins when Mt. Vernon Ladies' Assn. bought it in 1860, rebuilt it, gathered old furnishings.

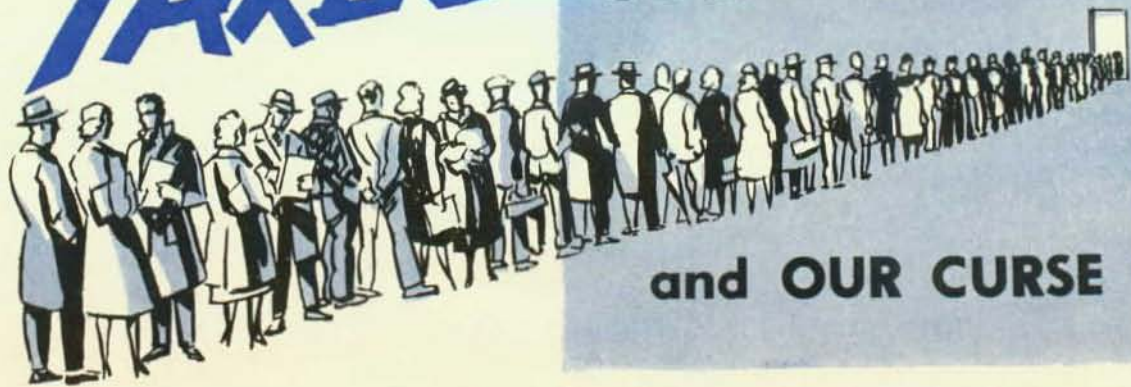
Mantle, gift from admiring Englishman, moved Washington to say "it is too elegant for my republican style of living." Stuart portrait shows him at age of 64.



Mount Vernon's colonial kitchen, outside the main house, has as many original utensils as possible. Servants worked before the massive fireplace, using spits hanging above.

TAXES

OUR BLESSING



and OUR CURSE

ALL through history the governing body of every civilization has developed ways and means of collecting payments for its support. In the United States today the Federal Income tax is relied upon for the great bulk of national revenue. As we prepare to fill out once more annual returns to the Internal Revenue Department, it might be interesting to recall something about the history of taxation in general, and perhaps in this way our own income tax forms will assume a different aspect in our eyes.

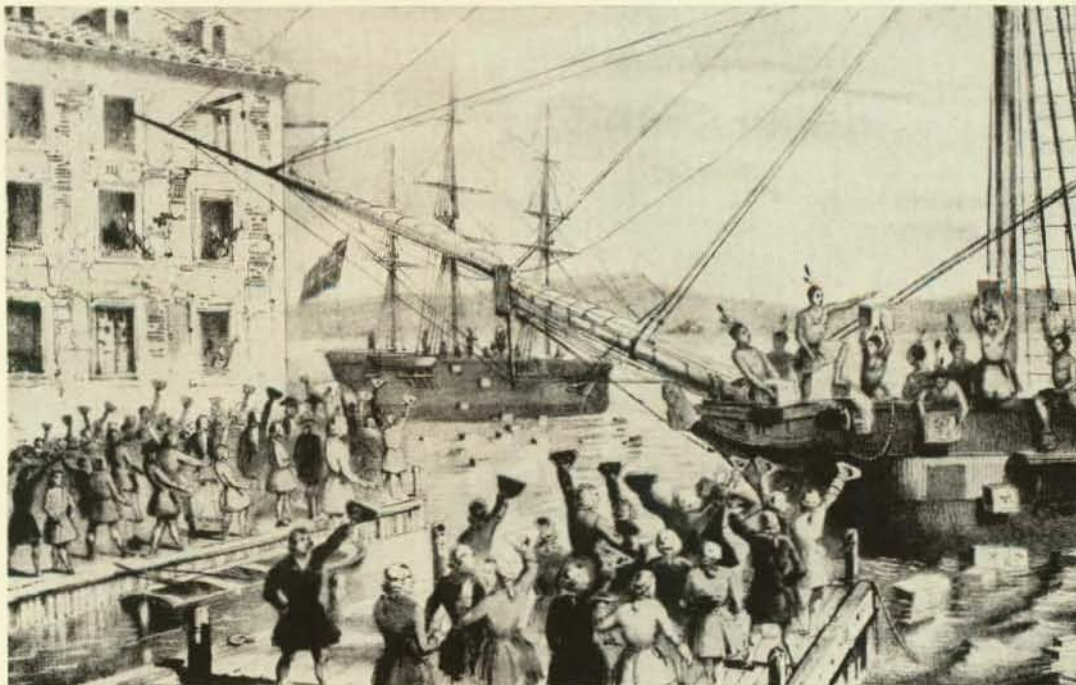
Among ancient peoples a tithe paid to rulers seemed to be a common form of taxation. We read that Persians "took a tenth of the



Above: French nobleman collects tax from peasant. Note lettering at bottom, symbolism at top. Right panel shows rich paying property taxes to realm of Louis XIV.



Right: The colonists opposed the Townshend Act which taxed their beloved tea and "Boston Tea Party" of 1773 sent tea into Boston harbor. Parliament then closed the port.





Egyptian pharaohs collected taxes in antiquity for such good works as dams, irrigation projects and for more frivolous purposes as erection of pyramids and palaces. In this hieroglyphic, scribes record payments as collectors drag in reluctant payers.

tion for himself and for the work of the pharaoh to be carried out in his particular province.

And the pharaoh's work would seem to have required vast collections from the people, since these rulers carried out such projects as building temples and palaces, great tombs (pyramids), and irrigation canals and dikes along the Nile. Besides public works, the pharaohs maintained too, great armies and employed numerous officers to administer government throughout the kingdom.

The freedom-loving Greeks also paid their taxes. Each city-state had a system which might differ from one to another. But in general an individual or group would buy at auction the right to collect taxes. A collector winning the bid, would of course, pay to the government a required sum and then proceed to gather taxes from the people in such a way as to regain the original expenditure plus a profit.

It is said however that men of Athens allowed no direct tax to be placed upon themselves, but agreed instead to a sales tax and a customs on imports and exports. A per capita tax was levied on foreigners living in that city. Many free citizens of Athens voluntarily helped the government meet its expenses by such means as paying from their own pocket for such things as the equipping of a warship.

It is interesting to note that besides Athenian revenue going for maintenance of a navy and an army, the government carried on many public works projects, supported invalid soldiers and orphans of soldiers, paid jurymen and members of the assembly and employed eight different kinds of police protection for its citizens.

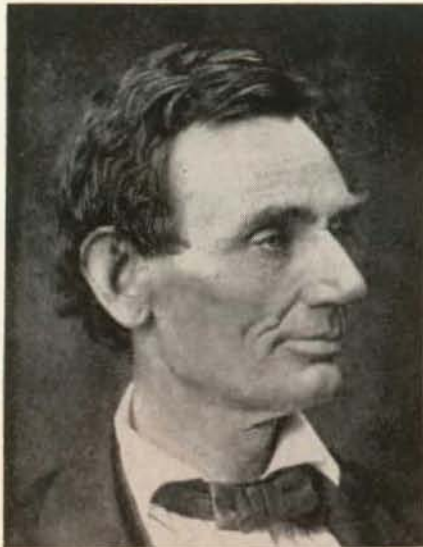
Augustus Caesar was the man Christ referred to in speaking of taxes when He said "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's." He and many other caesars used taxes to pay armies for conquests.



produce of the land and a tenth of the young of the flocks." Also we read of this among early Hebrews who paid the king's tenth or tithe, and find it among various other early peoples as well.

In Egypt, back in the time of the Pharaohs, the tax situation was something like this. The pharaoh or king was presumed owner of all land in the kingdom. The kingdom

was divided into 40 or more provinces with a governor of each responsible to the king. Tax gatherers of the king, under charge of each governor, collected throughout each province a part of every man's produce as rent for use of land. These collectors turned the goods so collected into the governor, who in turn sent it on to the pharaoh, after taking out a por-



Lincoln's administration was first to utilize income tax; was in effect from 1862 to '72.

If the freedom-loving Greeks found taxation necessary in order to make government functions possible, proud Romans found it perhaps even more so.

The Empire of Rome at one time stretched from England in the West to Mesopotamia in the East, taking in most of the lands in between including France, Spain, Egypt and Syria and many others.

As the Greeks had done, the Romans (under the republic) employed a system of tax-farming. And as those companies which had purchased the power of tax collecting imposed heavy payments on the provinces, Roman publicans were hated indeed. However, under the emperors this earlier system was changed, and taxes were collected only by officers of the emperor or by officials responsible to them. A uniform tax rate was laid down for each province. And the Romans used much of this money for public works within the provinces. Nevertheless the burden of the poor was very great.

Days of Dark Ages

We can recall now how the Roman empire gradually fell to invading barbarian hordes, and the Dark Ages enveloped Europe. We remember too how a new kind of civilization grew up out of this period so that Europe emerged in the Middle Ages as a feudalistic civilization.

As we look into this period of history we find again "the burdens and benefits" of taxation, that sometimes grotesquely matched pair, which appear in every age of history.

If we were to look into a particular locality of 11th century Europe we might find a system something like this. A king would rule over certain lands, and require services of his nobles in return for the land they held. Some of these noblemen in turn, would have their estate divided with lesser lords owing service and contributions to the higher nobles. These lesser lords each would rule and protect tenants surrounding their castles and would take from

such tenants payments and services.

As far as Medieval towns were concerned, some bought self-government by contributing to an overlord and supplying him with men for his armies. Workers in these towns belonged to guilds and a council of leading tradesmen or merchants would constitute the government of a town. The people of a town contributed revenue to the council by paying taxes on land and houses and eventually on many other articles including food, furniture, clothing, horses, etc.

Towns provided their people with protection against robber bands and a magistrate to mete out justice.

Poor Paid

Gradually as national governments slowly emerged in Europe, various means were developed of taxing the populace to provide operating revenues for these governments. In some countries poorer classes carried all the burden of taxation while members of the aristocracy were exempt. Some nations tried to arrive at a method which would not so heavily burden the lowly. Here and there, as in earlier periods, we find attempts at equalizing the tax load on all classes.

In Athens during the time of Solon, we are told of a property tax based on production. And we read of a progressive income tax in 380 B.C. Several examples of progressive taxation can be found in the Middle Ages and in later periods in Europe.

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St. Matthew was a tax collector for Augustus Caesar but Judas was treasurer for the Apostles. He grasps record book in hand.

The Treasury Department building in Washington, D.C., where tax collections are directed. Today as throughout all history, much of tax burden on people is occasioned by wars and defense needs of nations.



The CRUCIAL ISSUE

IN LABOR LEGISLATION — 1958

THE Congress of the United States, in accordance with the twentieth Article of Amendment to the Constitution and the statutes, will assemble at 12:00 noon on January 7, 1958, in the City of Washington. That is little more than one month from this very day. And this is a short time indeed.

As the Representatives and Senators take their seats in the respective Houses of the Congress, they will be confronted with some of the gravest problems in the fields of international relations and national defense ever to arise in the history of our great Republic. They will also be confronted with serious issues of domestic legislative policy, including legislative proposals relating to the labor question.

Primary Contest

I do not think we minimize the labor question when we recognize that the primary problem facing our country is the world contest between the forces of freedom headed by the United States of America and the forces of totalitarian communism directed by Soviet Russia. Nor do I think we exaggerate the importance of the labor question when we affirm the indisputable truth that from the foundation of the American Federation of Labor in 1881 by Samuel Gompers and other farsighted labor leaders, the trade union movement has proved to be a stubborn bulwark against communism at home and abroad.

It, therefore, follows that when we apply ourselves inside the field of our experience and competence to the affirmative protection, preservation and advancement of the trade union movement, we are making our best contribution to the welfare of our beloved country.

An address by Louis Sherman, General Counsel for the IBEW, at the Fiftieth Anniversary Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, Atlantic City, N. J., December 3, 1957.

Now we all know that when the members of Congress assemble, they will have in their minds the well publicized allegations of misdeeds of certain persons in the ranks of labor officialdom. We also know that the extensive coverage of these matters by the press, radio, television and other media of communication has not created a favorable impression in the public mind.

It has been recognized and conceded that some legislation is in order to cope with the abuses which have been brought to light.

But there can be no acquiescence, by silence or otherwise, in the proposition that recent events require the people, including the wage earners of America, to hand over a blank check to those who would destroy or weaken the trade unions.

It is a fact that people tend to generalize from a small number of instances. No mental effort is required to apply a label marked "all good" or "all bad." Discrimination between what is sound and what is unsound requires hard work. That work will not be done if the representatives of the trade unions leave it undone. I suggest that if we do not apply ourselves to that task, with strength and vigor, the forces opposed to labor will have a free hand to do as they will.

We had a little experience with that approach some 10 years ago. The public was concerned by the press reports of nationwide indus-

try strikes and the Communist infiltration of certain unions. The legislation which was enacted on this wave of opinion—the Taft-Hartley Act — regulated many phases of labor conduct which were not the subject of public attention at all. For example, when we presented the *Denver Building Trades* case to the courts, I checked over the legislative history of the Act and found that no testimony had been offered at the legislative hearings by any witness proving any public need for the prohibition of picketing of unfair construction jobs or the refusal of union men to work side by side with non-union men on such construction jobs.

But the Courts found that the provisions of the law, as written by the draftsmen, did prohibit such conduct.

Unknown To Many

I venture the opinion that many members of Congress did not know the full scope of the regulation and restriction of union activity contained in the Taft-Hartley Act.

When Mr. Hartley presented the Conference Report to the House he hinted that the bill was actually far more oppressive than it appeared to be. Mr. Hartley said, and I quote his exact words:

"I call to your attention what is left in this bill, because I think you are going to find *there is more in this bill than may meet the eye* and may have been heretofore presented to you." (Leg. Hist. LMRA, p. 882 — June 4, 1947.)

It is clear that many members could not have known what was in the Conference Report because of the timing of its presentation.

Mr. Sam Rayburn, then Minority Leader of the House, said:

"I would like to vote for some curative measures with reference to labor and management conduct and conditions. I wanted to have time enough to study this bill a bit. I wanted to see the conference report, and what the managers on the part of the House and Senate did, long enough before this bill came in here that I could determine for myself what was in this bill. I got the statement of the managers on the part of the House at 20 minutes to 12 this morning. I should have had a day and a night to look into this thing. Of course, everybody knows that nobody on God's earth can explain the provisions of this bill in 10 minutes or 20 minutes or an hour." (Leg. Hist. LMRA, p. 895—June 4, 1947.)

Labor law is intricate and complex. The subject matter is not readily understood by the public. It therefore becomes possible, on a wave of public emotion, to enact specific detailed measures which may prove harmful to the fundamental structure of the trade unions.

I believe that this is the crucial issue which faces us in the future development of labor legislation. It is necessary that we note the possibility of anti-labor forces

capitalizing on the present situation and that we state our opposition to repressive and punitive anti-labor legislation. But I think we must do much more than that. We must analyze the proposals which have been made and which will be made so that we ourselves fully understand their implications. Then it will be necessary to spread a correct and factual presentation of these matters to the membership and to the public. We are all united in the belief that the public judgment is ultimately fair provided that it is given all sides of the question and deliberates upon the matter in an atmosphere of quiet reason and logic rather than inflamed passion or emotion.

The angry and excited words in the daily headlines which preceded the adoption of the Taft-Hartley Act have long since been forgotten. But the hard words of the law have been with us day by day for more than ten years.

Onerous and burdensome as the Taft-Hartley Act has been, we are now given continuous and constant warning that more is to be added.

Would it not be well, therefore, while we keep up with the interesting and sensational daily reports on the current labor scene, that we pay full attention and

devote some part of our efforts to the less dramatic but more permanently important subject of labor legislation?

As we do so, let us keep in mind that we shall win, or we shall lose, depending upon how skillfully and intelligently we plead our cause in the court of public opinion.

The building trades, and the labor movement of which it is a substantial part, comprise many millions of wage earners and their families. But there are other groups in the nation. Industry, agriculture and many other segments of the population have interests and positions. What is equally important, these groups have powerful voices in the development of the opinion of the general public and the State and Federal legislatures.

Checks and Balances

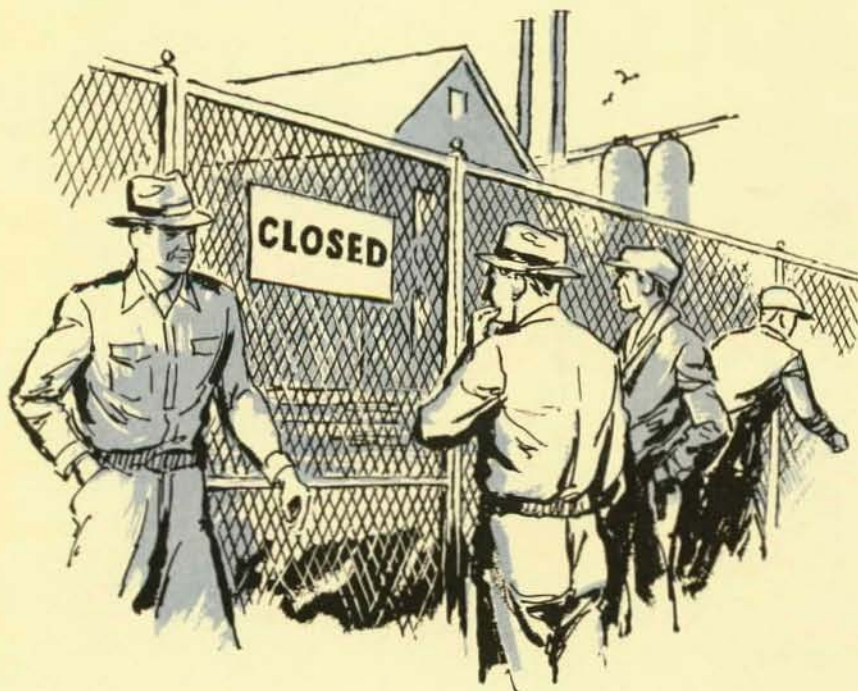
The basic method characterizing our American government is the provision of a system of checks and balances applicable to all elements in the community, including the government itself.

The Founding Fathers who wrote the Constitution of the United States took a practical and realistic view of human nature. The Federalist papers, which were written more than 160 years ago, when the Constitution was being ratified, contain the following statement. I quote from No. 51 of the Federalist:

"If men were angels no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external or internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place to control itself."

Our Government is a government by law not men.

It follows from our system of checks and balances that all elements in the community are subject to law. It is false to assert that labor considers itself above the law. We should be alert to



counter such distortions by anti-labor spokesmen of our objections to unreasonable, unworkable or destructive labor legislation.

I think we do not claim too much when we say that the attitude of the Building Trades toward law and its administration has been sensible and realistic.

It should be recalled that the Building Trades were among the very first to recognize that the only feasible approach to the Taft-Hartley Act was by way of amendment rather than repeal. Today, all other responsible spokesmen for labor have adopted that position.

Again, let us recall the days in 1947 when extremists counselled against the execution of the non-Communist affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley Act. Leaders of the building trades unions rejected this advice and signed the affidavits. Today we find general acceptance, even among the newer unions, of the procedure then adopted by the building trades.

Let us now turn to a consideration of specific problems in the field of labor legislation.

I. The Application of Anti-Trust Laws to Trade Unions

The most extreme threat to the existence and functioning of the trade unions is the proposal to apply the anti-trust laws to them.

Let any personal wrong doing become the subject of public attention or should a union representative plead the Fifth Amendment and a demand goes up for the extension of the Anti-Trust Laws to labor.

A characteristic statement was made by an important business group in June, 1957 after a prominent labor leader pleaded the Fifth Amendment. This business group recommended the application of Anti-Trust laws to unions and also supported the enactment of a national Right-to-Work law. The following weak justification was offered to connect these unrelated matters:

"These steps (i.e., the National Right-to-Work Law and the Anti-Trust Laws) would not prevent the abuse of the Constitutional privilege but they would strike at the roots of the menace

which created the problem and which must not be allowed to create more problems."

Certainly, the pleading of the Fifth Amendment by an individual person has nothing to do with the Anti-Trust Laws.

We can only assume from the general proposals which have been advanced that they are intended to affect provisions of the Clayton Act which declare that

"... The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the Anti-Trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence or operation of labor, (agricultural or horticultural) organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help, (and not having capital stock or conducted for profit) or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws."



Please note that even this statute limits the exception to cases where the "legitimate objects" of such organizations are being carried out.

Would our opponents repeal the Clayton Act and put labor back under the criminal conspiracy doctrine of the 18th and 19th centuries?

It would seem as if the answer to such an extreme position can be found even in the words of the Taft-Hartley Act. It should be

remembered that even the opponents of labor who were responsible for adoption of the Taft-Hartley Act voted their agreement to the following statement of national policy contained in Section I of that Act:

"The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association substantially burdens and affects the flow of commerce, and tends to aggravate recurrent business depressions, by depressing wage rates and the purchasing power of wage earners in industry and by preventing the stabilization of competitive wage rates and the purchasing power of wage earners in industry and by preventing the stabilization of competitive wage rates and working conditions within and between industries.

"Experience has proved that protection by law of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively safeguards commerce from injury, impairment or interruption and promotes the flow of commerce by removing certain recognized sources of industrial strife and unrest, by encouraging practices fundamental to the friendly adjustment of industrial disputes arising out of differences as to wages, hours or other working conditions, and by restoring equality of bargaining power between employers and employees."

I do not believe that the national policy will be changed. The law will continue to recognize that trade unions are here to stay as an indispensable part of our economic system. But there is a real danger that harmful changes in the anti-trust rules applicable to labor will be made under the guise of amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

II. Regulation of the Internal Affairs of Unions

Many proposals are being advanced for Government control and regulation of internal union affairs. These proposals are being

made with scant regard for the fact that unions are voluntary unincorporated organizations and as such are subject to the common law courts of the various states and Federal territories. There has been extensive litigation concerning such matters as union discipline, trusteeships and election of union officers.

Notwithstanding the protections afforded by the courts of the land, it is now proposed to invade the internal affairs of unions with Federal statutory regulation.

I would like to suggest to those who support such proposals for Federal statutory regulation of the internal affairs of unions that they may wish to review the history of similar efforts. During the Second World War the Congress enacted, over the veto of the President, the War Labor Disputes Act of 1943. A principal feature of this Act was the establishment of a procedure for a secret ballot election on the question of whether the employees would permit an interruption of war production. This election procedure was made available in the words of the statute:

"In order that employees may have an opportunity to express themselves free from restraint or coercion as to whether they would permit interruptions in war time."

The theory of this legislation was sincerely based upon the assumption that such interruptions were due primarily to the efforts of labor representatives. The proponents of this Act were unwilling to trust the no-strike pledge given by the leaders of the trade unions. The experience under the Act proved the exact opposite of the theory upon which it was based. Most of the labor unrest existed among the employees in the plants. The secret ballot elections resulted in many affirmative votes in favor of strikes. It took the best efforts of the union leaders to secure adherence to the no-strike pledge and to negate the disruptive effects of these elections. Responsible officers of Government praised the labor movement for its contribution to the war effort. But this record of patriotic achievement seems to

have been lost in the mists of yesteryear.

Another illustration of a mistake in the drafting of statutory labor election procedures is to be found in the original provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. These provided, as you will recall, for union security authorization elections among the employees in the bargaining units before the union could request the inclusion of a union security clause in the labor agreement. I am sure that many supporters of these election procedures honestly believed that the employees in the plants and on the job were being forced by the union leaders to go along with union security provisions in labor agreements. Again, the experience was exactly opposite to the theory.

96 Per Cent Vote Union!

The National Labor Relations Board, in its annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, announced that 5,964 union shop authorization elections had been held. In 5,759 such elections, or more than 96 per cent of all elections, the employees had voted in favor of the union shop (at p. 309).

On October 22, 1951 the Congress enacted its only amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act, which eliminated the provision for union shop authorization elections, but retained the procedure for union shop de-authorization cases. I do not think I am revealing any secrets when I say that the principal source of support for this amendment came from management sources.

A legislator in the Senate of the United States has made a specific proposal to amend the Taft-Hartley Act by making it an unfair labor practice on the part of labor organizations

"To take a vote in any manner other than by secret ballot in the election of officers or in any other matter to be determined by a vote of all or a part of the membership (except for such minor incidental or routine matters as may be exempted from this paragraph by regulations of the Board)."

Now, the gentleman in question

is a very important person and I would suppose that any proposal coming from him has a good deal of weight behind it.

The Board is further authorized by this proposal in the event of a violation of this provision, to order that the election or other vote be made void and directing the labor organization to cease and desist from giving effect to such election or vote.

I shall limit myself to making one comment on this proposal—the language of the bill would clearly apply to an election of officers of an international union. The voters in such election are delegates from or representatives of local unions or similar constituent bodies which have elected such delegates or representatives to cast the vote of the membership of such constituent bodies. Frequently, the delegates are instructed by the membership of their locals as to how they shall vote. Whether so instructed or not, such delegates are, or should be, responsible to their constituencies. Yet this proposal would make it an unfair labor practice to record the votes of such delegates and thus make them accountable to their constituencies. Certainly, the people of the United States would not like it if the Congress were to adopt a universal secret ballot procedure. The entire effort of the procedural rules of the Congress is to make Congress accountable to the will of the people and to provide for publication of the votes cast by the individual Representatives and Senators on particular issues. I do not see why the same considerations do not apply to labor union elections of the type I have described.

A Senator, Mr. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, with whom labor ordinarily does not agree, has interestingly enough expressed considerable doubt whether Congress should try to legislate union democracy. It is his contention that labor organizations, like other organizations, do not achieve the democratic goal because "you and I do not go to meetings." This would seem to be a valid point.

I do not know of any legislative proposals to encourage attendance

at union meetings. On the contrary, the Taft-Hartley Act has been interpreted to prohibit unions from using financial incentives under union security agreements to increase such attendance. In the *Electric Auto-Lite Company* case, 92 NLRB 1073 (1950), the Board ruled that loss of union membership due to refusal to pay an increased amount of dues attributable to failure to attend meetings did not warrant the application of the union security clause. A change in the *Electric Auto-Lite* rule would probably have a more practical effect in accomplishing the goal of wider participation in union affairs by union members than the ill-conceived proposals which are now being advanced.

Free trade unions are part of our free enterprise system. Invasion of the internal affairs of such unions by Federal statute can become indistinguishable from direct government control of the labor movement. That is an evil which should be rejected by all elements in the community. No American should want to see Peron-type unions in the United States.

III. Restraint of Peaceful Picketing

It was not so long ago that picketing was considered constitutionally protected as free speech if the picketing was carried on in a peaceful manner. In 1940 the Supreme Court decided the *Thornhill* case which supported this proposition. Similar decisions were made by the Court in the *Swing* case (1941), the *Wohl* case (1942) and the *Angelos* case (1943).

In 1947 the Congress adopted the Taft-Hartley Law which prohibited peaceful picketing in such cases as secondary boycotts and jurisdictional disputes.

In 1949 the Supreme Court limited the Free Speech Doctrine in the *Giboney* case. After the Supreme Court decided the *Hanke*, *Gazzam* and *Hughes* cases in 1950, it appeared that peaceful picketing could be enjoined if it was conducted for an object deemed improper by the State or Federal Government.

The most important application of the Taft-Hartley Act's prohibitions against peaceful picketing in the Building Trades was in the case of unfair construction jobs. The Building Trades had traditionally organized non-union jobs and protected the wage scales of their members by picketing such jobs when unfair employers worked on them. There was great doubt as to whether the Act should have applied in these cases where union men refused to work side by side with non-union men. Several U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeals differed on this question of interpretation of the Act. The Supreme Court finally ruled in the *Denver Building Trades* case, by a split vote of 6 to 3, that the Taft-Hartley Act did apply to such picketing. From that time on the Building Trades Department and its constituent unions applied themselves to the task of educating the public and presenting their case to the Executive Department and the Congress for the purpose of reversing the rule in the *Denver Building Trades* case.

A wide measure of agreement was secured on this point. The President of the United States in his message of January 11, 1954 accepted the position of the Build-

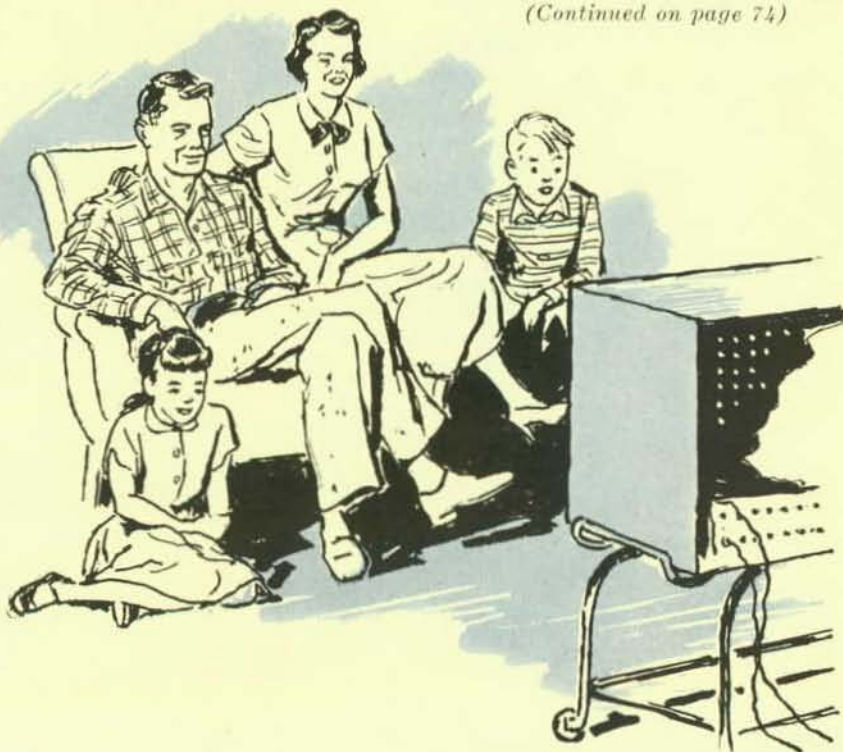
ing Trades. He said and I quote:

"The prohibitions in the Act against secondary boycotts are designed to protect innocent third parties from being injured in labor disputes that are not their concern. The true secondary boycott is indefensible and must not be permitted. The Act must not, however, prohibit legitimate concerted activities against other than innocent parties. *I recommend that the Act be clarified by making it explicit that concerted action against . . . an employer on a construction project who, together with other employers, is engaged in work on the site of the project, will not be treated as a secondary boycott.*"

A similar position was taken by the Senate Labor Committee in a report issued by it April 15, 1954.

The National Labor Relations Board by administrative interpretation and by administrative action has increasingly made it impossible for the Building Trades unions to undertake that economic action which is necessary for their survival and the preservation of their wage standards.

Some evidence of the increasing weight which the Taft-Hartley Act is placing against all unions and particularly the Building
(Continued on page 74)



IBEW Opens Campaign Headquarters in Oklahoma City



THE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers which now represents more than 55,000 employees on Western Electric properties, recently opened a headquarters office for its campaign at the Western Electric Plant in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Pictured above in front of our building are Jerry Gray, assistant business manager of L. U. 1141, Oklahoma City, Oscar Pennington, financial secretary, L. U. 1141, Raymond Duke, business manager, L. U. 1141, and International Representatives Forrest Conley and Joseph Ozanie. Representative Ozanie is heading the Oklahoma City campaign.

Campaigns in Progress

In addition to the campaign under way in Oklahoma City, the IBEW also has Western Electric campaigns in progress in Columbus, Ohio, under the leadership of International Representative James Gillis and at Little Rock, Arkansas, under the direction of

International Representative John P. Daly.

Our Brotherhood at the present time already has established local unions and represents the Western Electric employees in the following locations: Kearny, New Jersey (L.U. 1470); Indianapolis, Indiana (L.U. 1504); Allentown, Pennsylvania (L.U. 1522); Lincoln, Nebraska (L.U. 1600); Cicero, Illinois (Locals 1806, 1859 and 1864); Laureldale, Pennsylvania (L.U. 1898); Montgomery, Illinois (L.U. 1942); Omaha, Nebraska (L.U. 1974).

Western Electric Employees Council

The above-mentioned local unions are all a part of the Western Electric Employees Council. The purpose of this Council is to unite employees with a common interest, so that by mutual cooperation they may improve their economic position on every Western Electric property where they are employed. The Council meets at least twice

yearly—once just prior to the beginning of negotiations with the company and again, just subsequent to contract negotiations.

In the headquarters office in Oklahoma City pictured above, open house was held on February 13, 1958 to give all hourly paid Production and Plant Maintenance employees of the Oklahoma City Western Electric Plant an opportunity to meet Local and International Representatives of the IBEW. The building is an indication of the warm welcome of all IBEW members employed by Western Electric to the Oklahoma City employees of the company. The location of this building is a convenient one for Western Electric employees. It is also an indication that the IBEW has set up shop so that we will be available to answer all questions in the minds of Western Electric employees. We hope that all Oklahoma City, Western Electric workers will feel free to use the facilities of our organizing office as needs dictate.

WARNING: on Carbon Tet

This is a first-hand account of the terrifying experience of an electrical worker after handling an item that is too frequently considered not dangerous.

I, Edward G. Strickler, Jr., am employed by the A. G. Crunkleton Electric Company, Inc., of Greencastle, Pennsylvania, and since May, 1956, was employed as foreman on the Wilson College dormitory job in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Connection in Manhole

The weekend of March 24, 1957, we were ready to make connections for 4160-volt service using No. 4, 5000-volt, R.R., neoprene high-voltage cable for the job. The students of the college were to be gone on Sunday, March 24, 1957. My journeyman on the job, Arno M. Kuykendall, and myself decided to make the connections on this day since we could have the electricity turned off in the college without any bother to anyone. The connection was to be made in a manhole which our company had made, measuring approximately 4 feet by 5 feet, and 5 feet deep from the concrete floor to the top, where a 2-foot round steel manhole cover fit. The manhole itself was built of poured concrete—floor, sides, and the only opening other than the 2-foot circular opening at the middle of the top mentioned before was one 4-inch conduit which entered the manhole from the north side, and which did not have any cable run in it. This conduit ran for approximately 220 feet to the transformer room in the dormitory, where the other end was also open. This conduit entered the manhole about halfway up the side, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor. There were other conduits in the manhole, but all of these were filled with cable.

At 8 a.m. on March 24 we began the work day by skinning the dead ends of the neoprene cable mentioned before. At about 9 a.m. both Kuykendall and myself took a half-gallon can of carbon tetrachloride,

and following instructions of the cable company for splicing neoprene cable, entered the manhole and began to clean the skinned ends of the dead cable. To do this job, Arno and I sat on concrete blocks, one on each side of the cables, facing each other. He took two of the neoprene high-voltage wires and I took two of them and we began cleaning them by pouring the carbon tetrachloride onto a rag and then rubbing the wires with the rag, afterward taking a piece of sandpaper to remove the excess coating which was on the wires. Then carbon tetrachloride was applied to the rag again, and the process repeated again, sometimes using a knife to scrape the wire in place of the sandpaper.

The carbon tet was contained in a can with an opening about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter on top. This opening was not covered the entire time that we were working with same. During the period we were doing this job, we would occasionally stick our heads out of the manhole to get a whiff of fresh air and resume our work. About 9:45 a.m., after we had been commenting on the smell of the carbon tet, Arno stuck his head out for some air again. I told him to go get some sandwiches and coffee; that I would finish the job and then we would have something to eat. He left for the sandwiches, and I stayed in the manhole and finished the job. I left the manhole about 15 minutes after he did, or about 10 a.m. I took with me the can of carbon tetrachloride, which was closed and put away in my truck.

While cleaning these wires in the manhole, we cleaned a space of about 8 inches on each of the four wires, and when in the sitting position, as I explained our heads were only several inches from the manhole opening. Soon after I came out Arno returned with the food, and we took a few minutes to eat the egg sandwiches and drink the coffee.

We then took precautions to shut down current and ground all

phases to prevent any mistake of the current being turned on while we were making the connections of the neoprene cable to the old cable, which was lead cable and did not need any carbon tetrachloride cleaning.

Working until about 12:30 p.m., we finished the splicing of the cables. There was no carbon tetrachloride in the manhole after we left about 10 a.m., other than that which was on the rags we had used to wipe the cables. These rags were left on the floor of the manhole until we finished the job of making the splices. From 12:30 until we quit work about 1:30 p.m., we cleaned up around the outside of the manhole and turned the current on, as the splicing job in the manhole was completed.

Felt Dizzy

Arno did not complain of any dizziness after he left the manhole. I felt dizzy for about 15 minutes, and after being in the air that long I had no ill effects. We both left the job and returned to our homes and ate dinner (noon meal) about 2 p.m. and did not feel sick at this time.

By prior arrangement, Arno and his wife, Rosie, and myself and my wife, June, met at 3 p.m. to go to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to see about a pre-cut house for Arno. About 15 minutes from Chambersburg, in Shippensburg to be exact, I became very sick to my stomach and lost everything in my stomach. Arno still did not feel ill at this time. We traveled to Harrisburg without incident and on the way home at about 6:30 p.m. we stopped at a restaurant to eat supper. Arno ate a full supper and did not complain of feeling bad. I did not eat anything since I felt nauseated. I drank a bottle of "7-Up" instead, and questioned Arno about feeling bad. He said he felt okay. About 8 p.m., after we arrived home, I felt hungry and was not as nauseated so I ate some supper and felt better.

After a night's sleep, we both went to work on Monday morning at 8 a.m. as usual. We ate breakfast before going to work. We worked all morning and ate lunch (which we carried with us) about noon. About 2:30 p.m. Arno came to me and said that he was feeling very sick to his stomach. I told him to see if he could throw up. He tried to do this, but to no avail. I got him some coca-cola syrup, which he drank and kept down. About 3 p.m., however, he said he wasn't feeling any better, so I told him to go home and asked if he wanted someone to drive him home. He said he was just sick to his stomach and could drive himself, and he left. I worked until 4:30 p.m. and went home, not feeling particularly sick at this time.

'Deathly' Sick

However, about 7:30 or 8 p.m. that evening I became what I considered "deathly" sick. That is, I vomited continuously, had diarrhea and terrible stomach pains. This continued until about 1 a.m. Tuesday, when finally, while in the bathroom retching, I had terrible cramps in the stomach and fell on the floor and couldn't get up. I couldn't see and I had the feeling of blacking out, even though I was conscious. It was at this time that I felt that I couldn't breathe, and could hardly tell my wife to call the doctor, as I thought that I would not live through this attack. The pains in my stomach were almost unbearable. When the doctor arrived at 2 a.m., he gave me a shot to make me sleep and some medicine to take orally. This medicine could not have helped me though, since for the next three weeks I kept nothing down that I took, not even liquids.

All day Tuesday, I continued to be just as sick. My wife called the doctor four times and he gave her instructions over the phone to give me this thing and that. But as I explained before, nothing would stay down more than 5 minutes or so.

Tuesday evening I started to get pains in my legs. Tuesday night I became much sicker and my wife called the doctor. He was not in,

so she called another doctor and he came to the house about 1 a.m. My wife explained to him about the carbon tet exposure. He loaded me into his car and took me to the hospital in Chambersburg where he immediately put me on intravenous feedings of water to restore the fluids in my body which I had been losing for the last two days and which were not being replaced. This he explained was the reason for the pains in my legs—the loss of fluids.

The next morning, after 1½ bottles of fluid fed through my veins, I felt somewhat better, although still nauseated and unable to take anything orally. From Wednesday morning until Friday I was in touch with Arno at his home in Greencastle by telephone. We compared symptoms and found that we had about the same—pains in chest, stomach and across small of back, nausea, hiccups, reduced amount of urine, and the diarrhea had passed, possibly due to the fact that we were not taking anything internally.

Saturday, I learned that Arno's doctor finally had admitted him to the Waynesboro Hospital at 6 that morning. By 6 p.m. he had been moved to the Mount Sinai Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, where his wife told me they were going to use an artificial kidney on him. This was done from about 6 p.m. Sunday for nine hours until about 3 a.m. Monday. On Tuesday morning at 1:45 Arno died from the poisoning. This I did not know until after I had recovered enough to be out of danger. The doctor ordered it this way.

Same Hospital

Ironically, and luckily, I ended up at the same hospital as Arno—ironically because I got there at the same time that he died—1:45 a.m. on Tuesday, April 2—and luckily because it is the only hospital that has the artificial kidney, which is the only treatment that can be given in a poison case such as we had. The decision had come about because my face became swollen due to the fact that my kidneys had stopped operating and the poisons were backing up in my system. This was first noticed on

Sunday, March 31, and then on Monday night my doctor called my wife and sent her in the ambulance with me to the hospital.

The artificial kidney was used on me for nine hours from 6 p.m. Tuesday evening, and for the next eight days I was in critical condition. The pains began leaving after about five days, and I was left with a very nauseated feeling. Then there were several days of nervousness, such as one might have with the St. Vitus' dance.

The doctors continued to tell me that my blood chemistry was getting better, but for the most part during the period of eight to 10 days it was hard to believe because I did not feel any better.

Felt Human Again

Finally, on April 10, which was just 18 days after the carbon tet episode, I did feel like a human being once again. From there on it was a matter of getting my strength back enough to walk. On April 20, just 28 days after being poisoned, I left the hospital and came home. I am still under the doctor's orders, but feel fine. I want to have this information in writing so that it might be a warning for anyone else not to use carbon tetrachloride when they know how dangerous it can be.

The above account was written by Brother Edward G. Strickler, Jr. of Greencastle, Pennsylvania, a member of our Local Union 143. The Arno Kuykendall of the article was also a member of L. U. 143. The article was written for the *Qualified Contractor* and we appreciate very much their allowing us to reprint this article.

We hope that this first hand account will serve as a warning to our members of the terrible danger which can lurk in the use of carbon tet.

The *Qualified Contractor* also gave us permission to reprint the "follow-up" article by Dr. John J. Head, Safety Engineer, Gilbert Associates, Inc., Reading Pennsylvania, entitled "Carbon Tet—Health Hazard."

Carbon tetrachloride is a solvent or cleaning fluid that may permanently injure or even kill you.

(Continued on page 80)



KNOW YOUR INTERNATIONAL STAFF



A. P. BELLISSIMO
International Office

A. P. Bellissimo, better known to his friends as "Tony" is a member of L. U. 716, Houston, Texas, having been initiated into that local February 7, 1949. Brother Bellissimo held every office in the Manufacturing Unit of his local prior to his assignment to the International staff, January 1, 1957. Representative Bellissimo is assigned to the International Office working under Director of Manufacturing Operations Paul Menger.



HENRY M. CONOVER
Director of Utility Operations

Henry M. Conover was initiated into L. U. 77, Seattle, Washington in March 1941. He served as a business representative of L. U. 77 and later as its business manager, prior to his assignment to the I. O. staff. Brother Conover also served the IBEW as a special organizer in 1952 and 1953. He was appointed Director of Utility Operations by President Freeman, January 1, 1958.



KENNETH D. COX
International Office

Brother Ken Cox is a member of L. U. 1215, Washington, D. C. He was initiated into L. U. 1224, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1, 1940—a charter member. Prior to his assignment to the I. O. staff, he held office on the Executive Board and as president and business manager of his local. He was appointed to the Radio, TV and Recording Division of the IBEW in March, 1956, working under Director A. O. Hardy.



BROOKS PAYNE
International Office

Brother Brooks Payne was initiated in L. U. 112, Pasco, Washington in December 1953. Later he became a member and chief steward of L. U. 984, Richland, Washington. Brother Payne has had wide experience in the atomic energy field. He was assigned to the I. O. staff January 1, 1958 as an I. R. A major duty will be promoting safety for our members on atomic energy installations.



CLARENCE E. WALLACE
District 4

Clarence E. Wallace was initiated into L. U. 1805, Baltimore, Maryland January 1, 1953. He served his local as treasurer and chief steward (Westinghouse plant) prior to his assignment to the I. O. staff in October 1956. Brother Wallace's chief duties have been in the manufacturing field and he has worked on various campaigns in both the Fifth and the Fourth Districts.

NOTICE

From time to time we shall attempt to bring you up to date in our series "Know Your International Staff," as new Representatives are added to the staff or whenever we are able to secure suitable pictures of new staff members or long-time Representatives.

EDITORIAL

By GORDON M. FREEMAN, *Editor*

About Our Film

As our JOURNAL went to press, our first IBEW film, which has been titled, "Operation Brotherhood," was being readied for its initial showing at our Vice Presidents' Meeting here in Washington. This film does not present all that we would like to have it show or tell the whole IBEW story. It is most certainly not a great film as people judge a movie. It is a simple documentary produced at low cost, but it is a medium for which we have high hopes. We would like every member of our Brotherhood to see our picture, particularly those members initiated in recent years. We hope in seeing this film they will be able to capture a little of the reason behind unions, and the spirit which created them.

It is difficult for today's workers to visualize what the "good old days" were like for many working men and women, before unions came onto the industrial scene. There were hours of back-breaking labor for men, women and *children*, sometimes for less wages than it took to keep body and soul together. It was the organizing into unions that brought the dawn of a new day to the working class and set the stage for the American way of life we are so proud of today.

But unions were not created in an atmosphere of cooperation and good will on the part of employers. Far, far from it. They were born out of the stamina and the sacrifices of men, and women too, who were willing to fight and even die for a cause.

Sometimes we unionists of today tend to become complacent. That is the worst evil that could befall us. If eternal vigilance is the price of the freedom of our country, it is also the price of the free and independent status of every citizen in that country.

We hope our short film will do two things for our members: (1) awaken a deeper interest in unionism and what it means; and (2) inspire us to carry on with the same zeal and spirit of those who have gone before.

Thoughts on "Right-to-Work"

Every day the papers of our nation carry articles on "Right-to-Work." Some of them bring out interesting sidelights and many lend themselves to serious comment by members of organized labor.

Between four and five million persons are unemployed in the United States at the present time. A very large portion of these unemployed workers live within the 18 states that have adopted "Right-to-

Work" laws. Some of them undoubtedly were voters, deaf to the warnings of organized labor, that "Right-to-Work" is a misnomer of the first order.

It is too bad that these jobless people are having to learn the hard way that "Right-to-Work" laws do nothing to provide work for those out of jobs. Maybe they will come to know the truth—that "Right-to-Work" laws exist for one purpose and one purpose alone—to destroy the union shop and weaken the collective bargaining power of unions.

In this vein Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) made an interesting statement in a Senate speech the other day. As our readers know, Senator Goldwater is the Senate's No. 1 advocate of the compulsory open shop. He, together with Senators Butler of Maryland, Jenner of Indiana, Thurmond of South Carolina and Martin of Pennsylvania, recently introduced a proposal for a national "Right-to-Work" law.

His speech on the Senate floor rehashed a lot of worn out arguments refuted many times, not just by leaders of organized labor but by his fellow workers, Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Secretary of Labor James Mitchell, for example.

However, Senator Goldwater made a statement, probably accidentally, that was most interesting to union people. He said:

"Actually there is no right to a job in this country or any other country that follows our concept of freedom. The right to a job, if such a right does exist, exists only in man's determination to get a job and keep it."

Thus by an ardent advocate's own admission, "Right-to-Work" represents a contradiction in terms.

The Arizona Senator in the same speech, painted a picture of union members being held in bondage and stated that the union members, themselves, want their freedom.

Here is something he did not explain—that from 1947 to 1951, when union shop elections were held under the Taft-Hartley Act, the union shop was approved in 44,795 elections, or 97.1 percent of the time.

Senator Goldwater and others like him can prate on about protecting workers and their jobs, and deny until they are red in the face that the laws are not designed to hurt labor unions. But the facts speak for themselves. Press Associates, Inc. pointed out in a recent article a good example of the truth of organized labor's charge that the "Right-to-Work" laws weaken unions and create low-wage economy. The example is taken from Senator Goldwater's own State of Arizona.

Arizona adopted a "Right-to-Work" law in 1947. In that year the wage scale for restaurant cooks and other help dropped from \$8.00 to \$7.00 per day. Today the Hotel and Restaurant unions in that state have either dissolved or become so weak that they are no longer any help in protecting their membership. At present, wage scales for cooks in the State of Arizona, have reached the scale prevalent in the depression years of \$1.50 per day plus room and board. This tells the story of just one union. There are many more.

It is good to reflect on these comments on "Right-to-Work" and realize—it can happen to you, here and now. The time is ripe—it is away overdue when we should fight back with all our strength.

The Free Riders

Non-union members sometimes wonder why unions fight so hard to win and maintain the union shop. It's as simple as this—we believe that all who benefit by union efforts should help to "pay the freight." *Labor* newspaper recently carried a story which points out how much free riders can benefit when the union goes to battle for workers' rights and wins, and the injustice of it all.

For five years the Textile Workers' Union fought a battle in the courts to win back wages for textile employees. During these years of litigation, 49 Southern cotton textile manufacturers, nearly all of them non-union, fought a Labor Department order establishing a \$1.00 an hour minimum wage under the Walsh-Healey Act, for textile employees working on Government contracts. The employers lost the battle when the Supreme Court upheld the right of the Labor Department to fix an industry-wide minimum wage under the act.

The Textile Workers' Union "carried the ball" every step of the way in this fight, with the result that the manufacturers now have to pay \$500,000 in back wages, including 20 percent interest, to some 11,000 employees for underpayment on Government contract work. (During the long period of litigation, the firms paid their employees only the previous 75-cent statutory minimum wage.)

Who were the beneficiaries in this case? The free riders—the non-union employees. This is not fair or just, but it proves what organized labor has maintained for years, that unions are on the side of right and that they will use their funds and expend their energies to obtain what is right and for the benefit of all working people, whether union or not.

AFL-CIO Council Meets

Shortly before your JOURNAL went to press, the AFL-CIO Council concluded its winter meeting. One of the most urgent problems considered by the Council was the national economy and the daily mounting tide of unemployment throughout our nation. The Council issued a series of strong statements in which it expressed sharp criticism of the Eisenhower Administration's economic and social policies. "America

can and must be put back to work," the Council stated.

The Council called for a bold program which included strengthening our military position, abandonment of the tight money policy, for housing and education programs and for extension of minimum wage protection. The Council called for adequate unemployment insurance through adoption of Federal standards and for an increase of \$100 in tax exemption in order to increase purchasing power.

Then the Council also urged a vigorous collective bargaining program on the part of all unions to win higher wages in order to raise the level of consumer buying.

We call this program to the attention of all our readers. Too many of us remember the period of the early thirties with its unemployment, its breadlines, its apple sellers on every corner, its "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime" theme. It was not a good time. It was a pretty miserable, degrading time. It is a time to which we never wish to return. And the present is no time for our Government, for our unions, for individuals, to sit back and hope it won't happen again. Now is the time for action. We must all do our part to see that we get action and get it quickly.

Interesting Studies

Recently, the Fund for the Republic commissioned two experts to take a look at "two of the major institutions that shape the lives we lead." *Labor* newspaper has pointed out some significant facts contained in pamphlets published as a result of the studies of A. A. Berle, Jr., prominent Columbia University law professor, and former high government official; and Clark Kerr, president-elect of the University of California, who is also a former government official and economist.

After a thorough study, Mr. Berle, in his pamphlet, "Economic Power and the Free Society," points out that less than 500 giant United States corporations, themselves controlled by a still smaller group, have developed "the highest concentration of economic power in recorded history." At one point in his comments Mr. Berle points out that "These 500 groupings—each with its own little dominating pyramid within it—represent a concentration of power over economies which makes the medieval feudal system look like a Sunday School party." Mr. Berle goes on to add that "Many of these corporations . . . affect a greater number of people than most of the 90 odd sovereign countries of the world."

Now looking at the other institution under scrutiny, the labor movement, what did Mr. Kerr discover? Just this: "America's unions make a major over-all contribution to a democratic industrial society." He goes on to explain that they do this not only by preventing employers from dominating completely the rules of work but also by standing as a "new power center" against the immensely potent and growing "power center of the state and the corporation."

Mount Vernon

(Continued from page 5)

of historic importance to America.

On the second floor, directly above the library is found Washington's bedroom, one of six bedrooms on this floor. There is on this floor too, the Lafayette bedroom (Lafayette was a favorite guest at Mount Vernon after the Revolution), and the room used by Nellie Custis containing still a crib and a footstool belonging to her.

Of the six small rooms on the third floor, the one worthy of note is the bedroom on the south side, overlooking the family burial vault, which Martha Washington occupied after the death of her husband.

Washington had acted as his own architect to the house, adding to the original structure of 1743, a portico, colonnades, third story, banquet hall, library and all surrounding buildings. He planned, too, gardens, walks and vistas, laboring lovingly over each part so that nothing would detract from the beautiful symmetry of the whole. And today, as in his day, the beauty of Mount Vernon can be appreciated by all who come to visit.

But in Washington's time, Mount Vernon, besides being a beautiful and peaceful home, was a busy farm of great productivity, supporting a whole community within its domain.

Gradually during his lifetime Washington had added by purchase to the lands of Mount Vernon until before his death the estate was made up of about 8,000 acres with 3,000 acres under cultivation. He divided the plantation into five farms, including the mansion house farm, each with its own buildings, workers and each eventually having its own overseer.

On his lands he practiced scientific farming, using crop rotation and other advanced methods to insure good and abundant crops. He kept flocks of cattle and sheep, and drew a plentiful yield of fish at all seasons from the Potomac, not hesitating to help pull in a bulging seine or to indulge in fishing trips himself.

OUR COVER

Mount Vernon is depicted in a water color by Frederic Dalrymple.

It is said that there was not want at Mount Vernon because there was no waste. Washington once wrote an overseer: "I shall begrudge no reasonable expense that will contribute to the improvement of my farms, for nothing pleases me better than to see them in good order, and everything trim, handsome, and thriving about them; nor nothing hurts me more than to find them otherwise."

In 1789 one record states that there were employed at Mount Vernon more than 250 hands. Livestock numbered: 140 horses, 112 cows, 235 working oxen, steers and heifers and 500 sheep. By spring of that year 600 bushels of oats and 700 acres of wheat had been sown and extensive acreage had been prepared for corn, barley, potatoes,

peas, beans, etc., with 500 acres for grass and 150 acres for turnips.

Industry on the plantation included making of plows, harrows, rakes, wheels and wagons, as well as charcoal for the blacksmith shop of Mount Vernon. Timbers were hand-hewn and lime was made by burning oyster shell. Trades carried on here included shipbuilding, carpentering, coopering, brickmaking, masonry, tanning, harness and shoe making, milling, distilling, tailoring, spinning, weaving and knitting.

This, then, was the busy life of Mount Vernon plantation, under proprietorship of George Washington, which annual visitors to that historic shrine can today reconstruct in imagination.

It is interesting to call to mind too, a little of the history of Mount Vernon before George Washington came to own it and to discover also something of what that great patriot felt for his home on the Potomac.

The land upon which Mount Vernon stands came into the Washington family in 1674 when a certain Thomas, Lord Culpepper, rewarded John Washington (great grandfather of George Washington) and Nicholas Spencer with 500 acres of land on the Potomac river between Epsewasson and Little Hunting Creeks. Later this tract was divided between the two families with the Washington half coming to be known as Hunting Creek plantation.

George Washington was born at Wakefield plantation in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on February 22, 1732 (old style February 11), and at the age of three years was taken by his parents to Hunting Creek plantation. The Washington house here burned down four years later, and the family took up residence at another estate, this one on the banks of the Rappahannock.

Washington's father, Augustine Washington, died in 1743 having left three years earlier Hunting Creek plantation to his son Lawrence, half brother of George. Lawrence took up residence at the plantation and changed the name to Mount Vernon in honor of Admiral Vernon under whom he had served in the West Indies.

Who are they?



We have a double selection to test the memory of our readers this month. The above picture was taken in 1928. It pictures two of our International Representatives now retired on I. O. pension. Who are they?

W. A. Kelly
Answer: Charles H. Rohrer and

As a youth George Washington visited often with Lawrence at Mount Vernon, and in 1747 he came to live there permanently. In 1752 Lawrence Washington died, and his infant daughter a few months later. The plantation now went to George, with a life payment provision, in the will, for Lawrence's wife.

Seven years were to pass, however, before George Washington, a youthful officer serving the colonies in the French and Indian War, could settle down at his beloved Mount Vernon.

In January of 1759 he married the young widow, Martha Custis, and in the spring of that year brought her and her two small children, John Parke Custis and Martha Parke (Patsy) Custis, home to Mount Vernon. Now began at Mount Vernon 15 happy peaceful years of gracious, orderly plantation life that Washington so much loved. He wrote a kinsman, Richard Washington:

"I am now, I believe, fixed at this seat (Mount Vernon) with an agreeable consort for life, and hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever experienced amidst a wide and bustling world."

He would at times refer to Mount Vernon as "my vine and fig tree" and "goal of domestic enjoyment," and declared "I had rather be at Mount Vernon with a friend or two about me, than to be attended at the seat of government by the officers of state and the representatives of every power in Europe."

He left his comfortable country estate only twice a year, to attend the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg, until 1774. When the duty fell upon his shoulders of commanding the patriot forces, he accepted the task wholeheartedly, convinced of the justice of the American cause; but wrote his wife somewhat wistfully that this command had fallen to him unsolicited as a "kind of destiny," and continued—"I assure you that I should enjoy more real happiness in one month with you at home, than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad . . ."

Eight years later, Christmas Eve

Brazilians Visit the I. O.



In late January 1958, the IBEW headquarters office received another group of foreign visitors for a tour of the building and a question and answer session. This delegation pictured above was from Brazil and included Senor Walter Alcantara (stevedore), Senor Manuel Fonseca (stevedore), Senor Natalio Cardoso (textile worker) all from Rio de Janeiro and Senor Elysio Pestana (cargo checker) from Sao Paulo.

They were accompanied by Senor Manuel Wendes Silva, their interpreter, also from Sao Paulo, Brazil and John W. Standard, their team manager. Mr. Standard is an IBEW member (L. U. 844, Sedalia, Missouri) who has accompanied a number of foreign delegations on tours of our country.

The above group came to the United States to study labor-management relations in this country under the auspices of the Inter-

national Cooperation Administration, programed through the U. S. Department of Labor.

This team which attended the AFL-CIO Convention in Atlantic City, and visited the New York authority piers at Hoboken and Newark in New York Harbor, textile mills in the New York area, the Port of Boston Commission in Boston, the facilities of Boston Harbor, textile mills in New England and other industries of particular interest to them in Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Los Angeles, has been high in its praise of American facilities. They expressed the value that visits such as this one contribute to better understanding and friendly relations between nations.

In the photo the Brazilian visitors are being shown part of the I. O. Archives Collection. Brother John Standard is in the foreground.

1783, the Washingtons came home to Mount Vernon and all day Christmas Day was open house at the mansion. With Martha and George were Martha's two youngest grandchildren, whom they had adopted upon the death of her son. (Martha Washington's son had died of camp fever shortly after the battle of Yorktown and her daughter Patsy, an invalid, had died at Mount Vernon in 1773). A tiny schoolhouse used by Eleanor Parke Custis and George Washing-

ton Parke Custis, Washington's adopted children, can be seen today at Mount Vernon.

The old plantation life of Mount Vernon was now resumed by the Washingtons with an ever increasing number of guests to care for and with such increased correspondence flowing in that it was necessary to hire an office staff to help with it.

But only a few brief years passed at Mount Vernon before Washington was called to the Con-

stitutional Convention over which he presided. A brief return home followed, before that April 14th, 1789 when a messenger rode into the plantation carrying word of the results of the first Presidential election of the United States.

Eight years later, with public duty paid in full, George Washington, eminent Virginian, illustrious American, first President of the United States, Father of His Country, returned with his family by coach to Mount Vernon and retirement.

Young Nellie Custis wrote at this time to a friend in Philadelphia:

"We arrived here . . . without any accidents after a tedious and fatiguing journey of seven days. Grandpa is very well and much pleased with being once more farmer Washington."

Resumed Busy Life

Washington quietly resumed his busy daily life at his beloved home, rising with the sun and spending the first hours of the day with affairs at the mansion house and its buildings requiring his attention, then breakfasting about seven o'clock before riding off on a round of his farms. After dinner, at which guests were almost always present, there would follow a walk and then tea, and nightfall would find Washington at his writing table answering correspondence.

On one of his daily rounds in December 1799 he was caught in a snowstorm, suffered acute laryngitis, and died two days later (December 14, 1799).

When Martha Washington died, less than three years later, Mount Vernon mansion passed to Washington's nephew, Bushrod Washington, associate justice of the Supreme Court. It was afterwards owned by various members of the family until 1860. On Washington's birthday of that year, a group, incorporated some years earlier and known as the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, received formal possession of the estate. This association has gradually restored Mount Vernon so that it is seen today almost exactly as it was when George Washington knew it as his home.

Our Film

(Continued from page 2)

were seriously considered for the "winner's circle."

Wayne J. Thayer, L. U. 1339, Buffalo, New York; N. R. Dasovich, L. U. 31, Duluth, Minnesota; Marvin Lee Gray, L. U. 125, Portland, Oregon; John A. Fels, L. U. 1215, Washington, D. C.; G. B. Schwagerl, L. U. 3, New York, New York; John N. Bodnaruk, L. U. 348, Calgary, Alberta; James E. Erskine, L. U. 494, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Victor W. Hahn, L. U. 1347, Cincinnati, Ohio; Aubrey O. Layne, L. U. 324, Longview, Texas; Joseph Scuncio, L. U. 1450, East Providence, Rhode Island.

Other Contenders

Carl William Zallar, L. U. 912, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert W. Carpenter, L. U. 883, Iowa Falls, Iowa; Marvin M. Peterson, L. U. 160, Minneapolis, Minnesota; John Boyce, L. U. 551, Santa Rosa, California; Gertrude R. King, L. U. 149, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; William J. Lambert, Jr., L. U. 733, Pascagoula, Mississippi; Adam E. Syalkowski, L. U. 1859, Cicero, Illinois; Homer Messenger, L. U. 1988, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Harry K. Eggert, L. U. 360, Oakland, California; H. K. Carson, L. U. 304, Topeka, Kansas.

Charles Semmer, Jr., L. U. 1828, North Plainfield, N. J.; J. A. O'Connor, L. U. 993, Kamloops, British Columbia; Victor M. Grove, L. U. 26, Washington, D. C.; Richard C. Scheidegg, L. U. 397, Balboa, Canal Zone; Benton Grooms, L. U. 558, Sheffield, Alabama; Harriett B. Allio, L. U. 1944, Philadelphia, Pa.; John B. Sanders, L. U. 584, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Rosella A. Dahms, L. U. 1427, Chicago, Illinois; Roy S. Wilson, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois.

Accompanying this article this month are some scenes and some "behind the scenes" photos of "Operation Brotherhood" as it was being filmed. Our film will be ready for release in March and we hope that arrangements can be made for every member to see it.

Taxes

(Continued from page 8)

so that it was put into effect to some extent in many parts of Europe such as Geneva, Saxony, Holland, France and England.

As a temporary measure to meet heavy war expenditures an income tax came to France in 1793 and England in 1799. However, by the end of the 19th century the income tax was an integral part of the revenue systems of many European countries, including England.

The British income tax was made progressive in 1910.

Turning now to the United States, we find that as a new nation emerging at the end of the 18th century, it had an empty treasury and a government powerless to tax. Once the Constitution was ratified, however, the government had this right and enacted customs duties, that is tariffs on imports, and then an internal tax on distilled liquors. This latter led to a so-called Whiskey Rebellion. Gradually new excises were levied on other items such as carriages, sugar, etc., and then later a stamp tax was added.

Before the turn of the century the Federal Government had imposed direct taxation, having laid down a tax on houses, land and slaves. This tax was divided among the states (apportioned) according to population.

During the first part of the 19th century, all internal taxes were lifted (from 1802 to 1812) with the Federal Government depending entirely on customs. The War of 1812 brought back internal taxes for a time but they disappeared again in 1817. The national treasury from this time until the Civil War operated on customs, receipts from sales of public land, etc., and on occasional loans.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, the Federal Government turned to an income tax to meet additional burdens laid on the treasury at this time. (Federal income tax was in effect from 1862 until abandoned in 1872.)

A Federal income tax was again

(Continued on page 27)



WHAT'S IN THE

CARDS ?

CARD playing is the most popular and universal form of entertainment in the whole world. Card games of some kind are played today by more people and played more often than all other games combined. A survey was made a year or so ago, which disclosed that four-fifths of all families in the United States play cards—more people, in fact, than take part in any other form of inexpensive recreation. But what is more, this interest in card playing creating today's Saturday night Poker game, the Wednesday afternoon Bridge session, the occasional or habitual Rummy or Canasta or Pinochle party—is not new—it has existed for centuries and it is not peculiar to our country or our continent. Cards were old long before Christopher Columbus ever discovered America, and there are traces of cards and card playing so far back in history that scholars today can only guess at their origin many thousands of years ago, probably somewhere in the East.

Because knowledge of and enjoyment of the "pasteboards" is so nearly universal, we thought our *Journal* readers might like to know something of the story behind the "old familiar faces," what's in the cards—or more specifically, what's behind the cards.

First, let's consider the history of cards. Historians say they are very old. It is believed that almost as soon as men learned to draw pictures, they learned to make cards, at first possibly for various purposes but shortly thereafter to play games.

There is positive evidence that playing cards existed in Persia, China, India and Egypt at very early dates. They are believed to have originated in the orient in remote antiquity and, according to

Court Cards from a pack of Italian Tarots of the early 18th century.

(FROM HARGRAVES)



Queen of cups



King of batons



Valet of swords



Cavalier of coins

Jack of Clubs
(French)



Queen of Hearts
(French)



King of Diamonds
(French)



These are 19th century types of playing cards. Although the French and English versions of the King of Diamonds are vastly different drawings, both represent Julius Caesar. The word "Judith" on the French Queen of Hearts represents Judith of Bavaria, daughter-in-law of Charlemagne.

(ILLUSTRATION FROM THE HISTORY OF PLAYING CARDS BY J. P. SIMS)

some historians, it is believed they were first designed to teach military strategy to young nobles. Instead of the single warfare between a Red and a Black army, as represented in games of chess, checkers and backgammon, cards were developed with two different red armies and two different black ones, thus permitting intricate military maneuvers and conflicts. Red and black were the colors chosen because these were the first two colors recognized by man.

In India, cards have been a tradition from time immemorial and legend has it that there they were invented by the Brahmans.

Playing cards were probably introduced into Europe through the Moorish invasion of Spain, or through the return of the Crusaders from the East. When the Knights and their men returned, they brought to Europe many products, souvenirs and customs of the East. Among these, along with

spices, fine cloth and precious gold and ivory, were hand-painted playing cards, expensive and rare almost beyond belief.

Modern card players are familiar only with the common pasteboard cards or in recent years with the washable plastic decks. It may interest our readers to know that in the very early decks, all of which were made by hand, a variety of materials was used in addition to the conventional paper. Oriental cards were made of thin painted sheets of wood, ivory, metal and even dried leaves. Canvas, leather and embroidered silk cards are known to have existed as well as cards of tortoise shell and small tiles.

Once introduced to Europe, cards became fashionable and popular with the nobility almost at once, and card-playing became common throughout the continent.

In 1393 three packs of cards, painted in gold and various colors,



King of Diamonds
(English)

were commissioned to be done for King Charles VI of France, by a contemporary artist. These nearly-600-year-old cards are still preserved today in a Paris Museum.

While card playing spread quickly through all the European countries, medieval Italy at the beginning of the Renaissance, was probably the most important card-playing country at the time, however, and it was from a deck developed there in the fourteenth



Queen of Spades
(French)



Jack of Spades
(American)



King of Diamonds
(German)

Above are samples of 18th century playing cards. Note all cards are full-length, "two-headed" court cards being a development yet to come. "Pallas" at the edge of the Queen of Spades signifies Greek Goddess Pallas Athena.

century, that our modern pack developed.

The "Tarocchi" deck, as it was called, had a trump suit of 22 "Atouts" in addition to four 14-card suits. Fifty-two of these cards corresponded to our modern deck, but in each suit there was an additional knave (or jack) which brought the total to 56, plus the 22 Tarot cards or Atouts. The Atouts were curiously decorated and represented 22 physical and

spiritual forces affecting mankind—such forces, for example, as lightning, religion, death and the devil. Some of the others were more earthy in nature—lovers, a hermit, a chariot, a juggler, the emperor and a wheel of fortune. It is evident from this strange assortment of symbols and characters that cards were early used for prophesying and fortune telling, as well as regular games.

(Continued on page 30)

Below are Trapolla Cards of the early 18th century, the printed design exquisitely covered with silk applique.

(FROM HARGRAVES)



With the Ladies



Things To Think About

LAST month, on our page, we published two sayings which we felt gave food for thought and might give our readers a little philosophical lift. They met with such favorable response from our readers, that we decided we should pass on a few more thoughts in similar vein. These take the form of stories heard or read from time to time.

Worth While Things Take Time

A prominent business man was once entering his son in a well-known college. He was dismayed when he looked over the school curricula. "Does my son have to take all these courses?" he asked the dean. "Can't he take a shorter course?"

"Yes," replied the dean. "There are shorter courses in some schools. However, it all depends on what your son wants to make of himself. When God wants to make an oak, He takes 20 years, but He only takes two months to make a squash!"

There's a little lesson for all of us here. Short cuts to what we want are always attractive. However, many worthwhile things take time. We should be willing to take the time and make the effort to accomplish things that are beneficial to us and our families.

There is an old, old story about a king who wanted to pick the wisest

of all his subjects to be prime minister of the kingdom. His search finally narrowed down to three men. To choose among them, he devised a test.

The king placed the three men together in a room in the palace. On the door to the room, he had installed a lock of intricate mechanism. The three men were informed that the first man able to open the door, would receive the coveted post of honor.

Two of the men set to work at once to try to discover the secret of the lock. They began to work out complicated mathematical formulas to discover its combination. The third man thought for a few moments and then got up and went to the door and turned the handle. It opened readily to his touch. It had been unlocked all the time.

How many of us ignore the obvious, make easy tasks hard, put obstacles in our way, fail to reach out and grasp happiness that is waiting for us every day. Let's take a tip from the man who became prime minister, and attempt to open all doors that will lead us to a better life.

Don't Fight the Inevitable

There's a little story told about a man who took great pride in his lawn who was made very unhappy by having it overrun with dandelions. After trying dozens of methods of getting rid of them, none of which worked, he finally wrote the Department of Agriculture, enumerating all the things he had tried and ending his letter with the question: "What shall I do now?"

A short time later he received this reply: "We suggest you learn to love them."

We can apply this story in our own lives. When situations which exist in our own lives which seem to us to be unbearable, we should try our level best to do something to better the situation. If we find nothing can be done, then we must not become bitter and complaining and rail at our lot in life. For our peace of mind, our best interest and that of our family, we should learn to accept the inevitable, live with it cheerfully. A burden accepted willingly, a duty faced without hostility, soon loses its sting, and

those who face obligations and unpleasant tasks willingly will find a real strength and inner peace.

There's an interesting old legend that one day, the Devil decided to go out of business and consequently put up his tools for sale. Pride, Anger, Jealousy—all were spread out on the counter and were soon recognized by prospective customers.

However, there was one, small, worn, wedge-shaped tool that no one seemed to recognize, but it bore the highest price.

"What is that?" the customers asked.

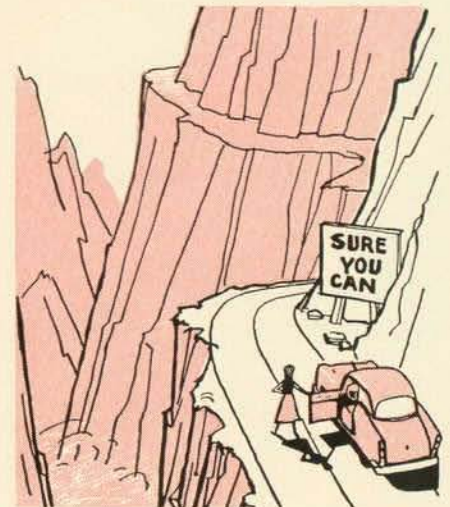
"That one," replied Satan, is my most valuable tool. With it I can open many hearts, because no one knows it belongs to me. That is Discouragement."

Isn't it true that through discouragement, we fail to accomplish many of our higher aims in life? Through discouragement we stoop to doing things we otherwise would have strength to resist. Let's recognize discouragement for what it is—a tool of the devil—and refuse to be ruined by it.

If Others Can—So Can You

There's an extremely, narrow, pass on a dangerous, rough, winding road in the Rocky Mountains. As a driver approaches it, he is confronted with the following reassuring sign:

"Oh yes you can. Millions have."



There are many times in our lives when we have felt extremely sorry for ourselves—don't see how we can face tomorrow. Look around you. There will always be many persons much worse off than you—many bearing their troubles cheerfully and with good grace. If others can do it, so can you.

Just One Chance

Now for our final little story this month. A poet of the early nineteenth century, John Clare, once wrote ironically: "If life had a second edition, how I would correct the proofs."

All of us have just one life on earth. Since this is the only life we're going to have, we should certainly make the best of it. Enjoy it, make others enjoy it, so that when our time comes to pass on, with no regrets, we can say, "If I had my life to live over again, I'd live it the same way."

That's all for now—see you next month!

Taxes

(Continued from page 22)

attempted in 1894 (it was a section of a tariff bill and called for a two percent tax on all incomes over \$4000), but was declared unconstitutional. Demand for an income tax had come from the South and West where it was felt that wealth of those who invested in securities and businesses was being protected while general property tax was a burden to farmers. Besides it was argued that some 52 nations had tried out income tax and it had proved successful where given a reasonable trial.

Finally those favoring a Federal income tax won out as the 16th Amendment to the United States Constitution was declared ratified in 1913. A law taxing incomes on a graduated basis was incorporated in the Tariff Act of October of that year. (Corporation income tax too had been levied in 1909 as an excise.)

At last then the United States had here to stay, something approaching what an Englishman nearly a century earlier had called for—"one general tax which should fall with proportionate weight on every man...and from the operation of which even the absentee should be unable to escape."

In the course of time some citizens have found indeed that there

Leftover Recipes

The title on this recipe box is misleading! These are not recipes to use leftovers! They are recipes that have been leftover in the proof from various issues of our *Journal* because we didn't have room for them. They are some of my favorites and I thought we shouldn't let them go to waste.

PINEAPPLE UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE

(This will make any man glad he married you)

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted cake flour	1 egg, well beaten
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter	4 slices canned pineapple
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar	

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, salt and nutmeg and sift together three times. Cream $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter well, add sugar gradually and cream until fluffy. Add egg, milk and flour and heat until smooth.

Melt $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter in small cake pan, add brown sugar and stir until melted. Arrange pineapple in syrup. Pour on batter. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 40 to 50 minutes, or until done. Loosen from sides and bottom of pan with spatula. Serve hot, upside down. Serves six.

* * * * *

Every cocktail party should have a few shrimp to dunk. Here's a festive dip you may like to try.

LOUIS-DRESSING SHRIMP DIP

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup mayonnaise or salad dressing	2 tablespoons chili sauce
2 tablespoons bottled thin French dressing	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon prepared horseradish
	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

Combine ingredients in a bowl and cover bowl. Chill to blend flavors and then serve as a dip with shrimp. Makes $\frac{3}{4}$ cup.

is no escape, but the proportionate weight has always remained somewhat of a moot question. Some experts think that there is really no way of equalizing taxation, even though progressive rates of income tax are the means employed to this end. And then too, the income tax has not eliminated other taxes such as luxury and sales taxes, etc., which cannot be graduated according to one's means.

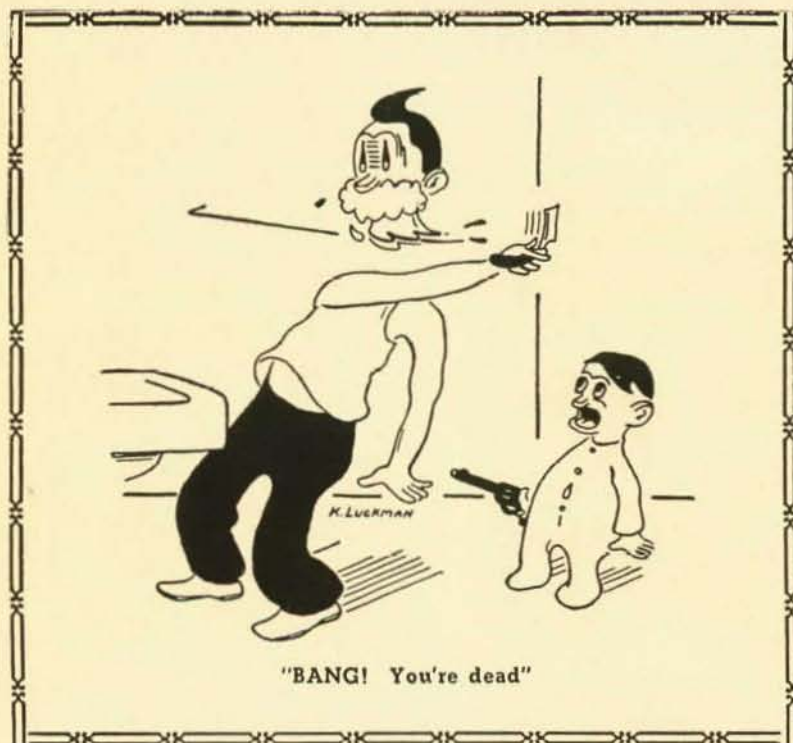
Income taxes became the chief source of Federal income after our entry into World War I and have remained so (except for a period during the depression). World War II expenditures brought consistently increasing tax rates, with considerably decreased exemptions. On January 1, 1943 a Victory tax was added to the income tax, which was a levy of five percent. In July of that year the Pay-As-You-Go or

Withholding System used today, was inaugurated to collect income tax at its source.

As the deadline for once again filing Federal Income Tax returns approaches we may perhaps feel like Elihu Root who once wrote: "...no one understands the Income Tax law except persons who have not sufficient intelligence to understand the questions that arise under it."

We have looked back sketchily through history and seen taxes as a necessary part of every government even in those ages when benefits returned to an ordinary citizen might be very small. With the wonderful unequalled blessings enjoyed by the American people, who among us cannot willingly accept his burden of Federal revenue. Who cannot look somewhat kindly on Form 1040!

ARE HIS HOBBY TOO



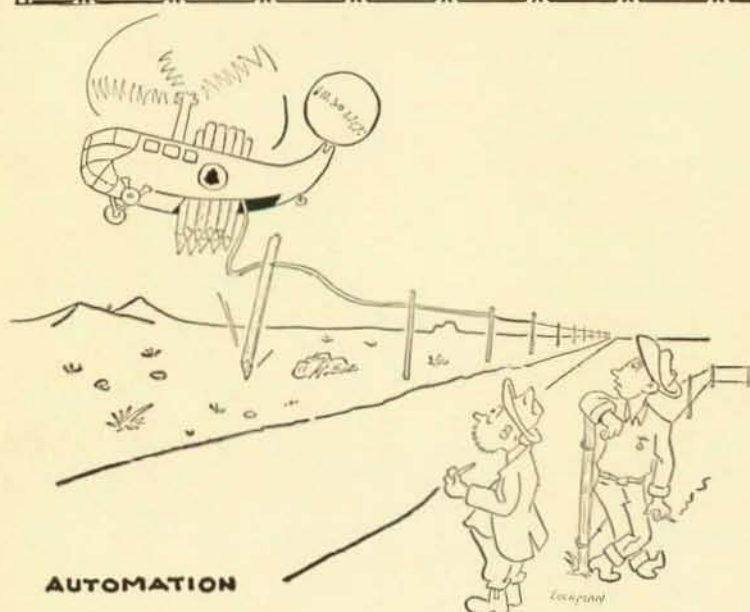
IN THE April, 1957, issue of our *Journal* we brought a brief account in reproductions and story of the interesting hobby of Brother Erwin C. Scholtz of L. U. 28, Baltimore, Maryland.

It seems we have more than one talented member in our Brotherhood with cartooning for a hobby.

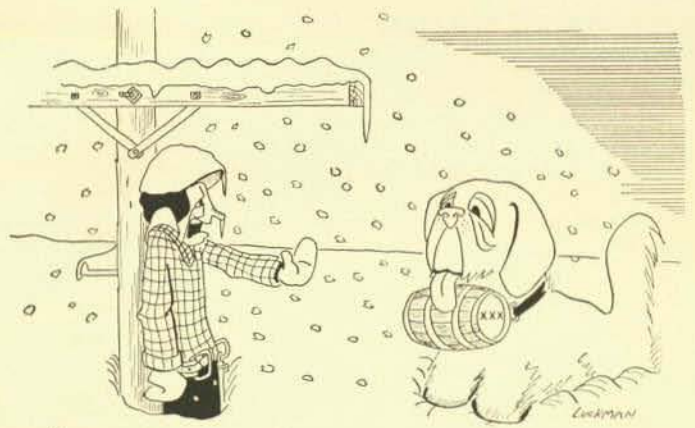
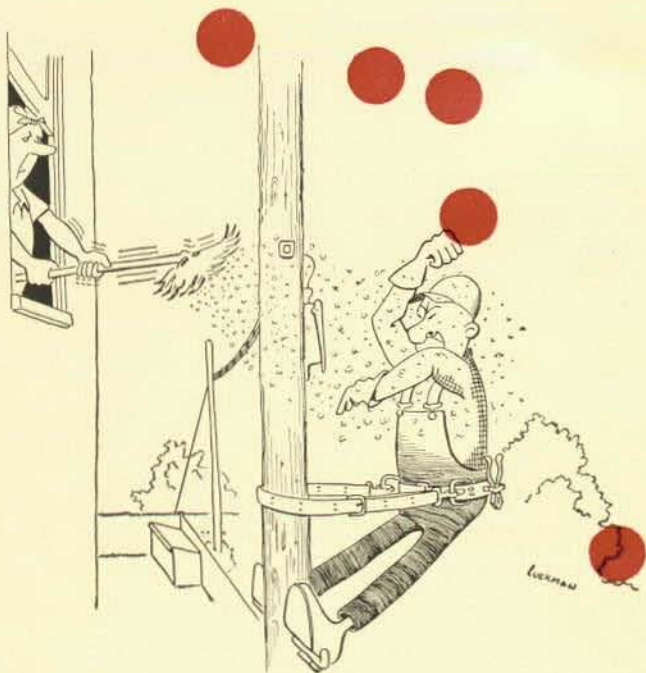
The samples shown here are the work of Brother K. E. Luckman, a member of Telephone Workers Local Union 827 of New Jersey. Brother Luckman is a switchman for the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company at Passaic.

Like Brother Scholtz, Brother Luckman began drawing cartoons aboard a Coast Guard assault transport during World War II.

Brother Luckman has had some of his cartoons printed in the *New Jersey Reporter*, L. U. 827's fine publication, and also in the *New Jersey Bell* magazine.



"What happened to all them nice young fellers I thought the telephone company had working for 'em?"



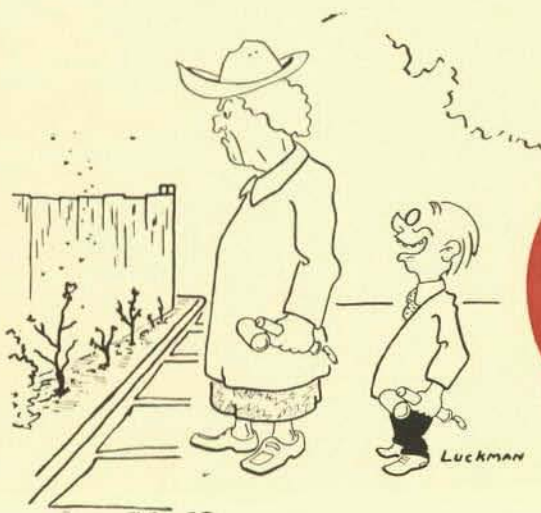
"GO BACK AND GET HOT COFFEE, I CAN'T DRINK THAT STUFF ON COMPANY TIME."



"But how does his wife get all that in one lunchbox?"



"Not so tight, Sam! Not so tight!"



"TO HELL WITH THE ROSES! LET'S RAISE BEETLES."



"He doesn't bite. He just wants to fog up your glasses."

What's in the Cards?

(Continued from page 25)

The Atouts were numbered from one to 21, with the exception of one card which was known as the clown or buffoon and which ranked as the highest card in the entire deck. It undoubtedly was the forerunner of our present day joker.

The four common suits used in the Tarocchi deck are basically the four suits of our modern deck. Each represented a social position in life in the Middle Ages: the nobility, symbolized by swords; the clergy, by cups; the tradesmen by coins; and the peasants by staves. These have become today's Spades, Hearts, Diamonds and Clubs.

Until the invention of printing, playing cards were almost exclusively the property of the rich and noble-born, who would commission leading artists to prepare decks especially for them and their families. Then Spanish and Italian monks began experimenting with block printing, and printed cards in this manner, saving hours of freehand drawing. Of course, with Gutenberg's invention of movable type, playing cards, like every other printed form became available to more people at lower cost.

Origin in France

Cards, as we know them in this country, actually had their origin in France and came to us via England. The designs actually still have a close resemblance to the medieval French originals. But each succeeding generation of artists affected some slight changes in the basic designs. Sometimes the change was due to carelessness, sometimes to an artistic impulse. On several occasions in the early days, an effort was made to flatter the reigning monarch by altering the design for the face card, king, to make it resemble him.

For example, the King of Hearts published prior to 1642 is said to have borne a marked resemblance to Charles I, the tragic Stuart ruler who was executed in 1649. Then with the ascendancy

of Cromwell to power, a vague likeness of Charles was retained but he was given a more stern and serious expression.

At various times in the history of cards, the face cards have represented different personages. For example, the King of Hearts once bore the face of Adam, Julius Caesar, Constantine and Alexander. In some decks of the late nineteenth century some Kings of Hearts had the contemporary hero, General Boulanger, and Victor Hugo as their models. But in today's cards the King of Hearts in all decks is essentially the Charlemagne of the fifteenth century.

Colorful History

The Queen of Hearts also has had a colorful history. Never once has she represented the real-life consorts of Adam, Constantine or the other Kings of Hearts. In the earliest pack, the Queen of Hearts is believed to have represented Helen of Troy, a belief supported by the theory that the Knave of Hearts was Helen's lover, Paris. In later years, various ladies of fact and fiction graced this card, among them, Roxanne, Rachel, Queen Elizabeth of England, Juno and Joan of Arc.

The Queen of Hearts as we know her today is believed to be Judith of Bavaria, the beautiful daughter-in-law of Charlemagne.

The most impressive figure among the pasteboard royal family is the regal King of Spades. This card has not changed appreciably since the sixteenth century. This stern monarch holds a sword but once he held a harp and is presumed to be King David of the Bible.

Greek Mythology

The Queen of Spades takes her origin in Greek mythology. She is supposed to be Pallas Athena, the Goddess of War and Wisdom.

These are the people who still appear on our playing cards of today although here we might inject an interesting note. Our

American cards of World War I bore pictures of doughboys and Red Cross nurses in place of the ancient and medieval personages.

Now for a few notes on the first cards introduced in America. Our first settlers played cards fashioned from leaves, bark, sheep and deer skin, cut out and painted by hand.

As soon as the first American paper mills were erected here in the seventeenth century, many printing establishments immediately took to producing playing cards as a profitable sideline.

Benjamin Franklin, who seems to have had a finger in nearly every American pie of his day, was one of the leading card manufacturers of the eighteenth century. And here's an interesting footnote for Electrical Workers. Some of his own playing cards were used as insulation in the electrical friction machine which he built in 1731.

The first paper currency issued in America consisted of I.O.U. notes written on the backs of playing cards in 1685 by Jacques de Meulles, French governor of Quebec, and in a land where paper was scarce, cards were used for any other number of purposes. Some of the wealthy people used to write social invitations on them for balls and dinners. And there is a record in the City of Philadelphia that in 1765, playing cards with notations on them were used as admission tickets to the University of Pennsylvania.

"Follow Suit"

Such is the history of the familiar cards which bring pleasure to persons of all ages, in four out of five homes. And so the next time you bid five spades in a Bridge game or hold four queens at Poker, give a thought to the fact that millions of people in all walks of life in all times and all ages are "following suit" or have "followed suit."

We acknowledge with thanks the permission of the Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers to use material issued by them which was the basis of this article.

Department of

RESEARCH and EDUCATION



Recent Improvements In Utility Agreements

In keeping with the constant striving of our unions to better and improve the lot of our members, representatives of the IBEW, both local and international, have again accomplished numerous improvements in wages and working conditions during the year 1957. To mention all would be a lengthy task. This discussion will be limited to improvements in the utility field and more specifically to settlements in 1957, late 1956 and early 1958 and a brief synopsis of expected developments during this coming year.

Companies from all parts of the United States, private utilities as well as cooperatives, public utility districts and municipalities are included in this study. Items to be discussed are wage increases—of prime concern to every wage earner—improvements in vacation clauses, overtime, increases in the number of paid holidays, shift differentials, and sick leave plans.

Wage Increases

During 1957 wage increases have continued at approximately the same level as during other recent years, most companies yielding 5 per cent to 6 per cent. The Industrial Generating Company, a power plant under agreement with Local Union 72 of Waco, Texas, gave an 8 per cent raise, which amounted to 22 cents per hour, bringing the hourly rate of power plant electricians to \$3.00.

The Upper Peninsula Power Company of Houghton, Michigan, Local Union 510, gave a 5 per cent raise effective February 1, 1957, and an additional 9 per cent to be effective February 1, 1958 which in the case of linemen amounted to 11 cents and 20 cents per hour.

Employees of electric cooperatives have in several cases received substantial raises. The highest is probably the San Isabel Electric Association, Inc., Local Union 667 of Pueblo, Colorado, which shows a 9.3 per cent (20 cents per hour) increase as of May 1, 1957 and 6.5 per cent (15 cents

per hour) as of May 1, 1958. Other Cooperatives show 7 per cent to 7½ per cent and 14 cents to 17 cents per hour increases. The high for journeyman linemen rates ranges from \$2.90 to \$3.10. Two employers, paying the latter rate in the state of Washington, are the Snohomish County Public Utility, District No. 1, and the Puget Sound Power and Light Company.

Vacation Plans

In 1957, vacation plans reflect, to a greater degree, a trend which has

gained considerable momentum in the past several years. It is proof of the company's recognition of an employee's loyalty and the realization of a need for increased leisure in today's high-pressure living. Today the majority of the utility companies under agreement with the IBEW give three and four weeks vacation to employees with longer period of service. Some of these increased vacation periods begin after an employee has 20 years of service or are graduated after 10 or 15 years of service.

Cost of Living Still At All-Time Peak CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX—U. S. AVERAGE

Source: U. S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

(Average, 1947-1949 = 100)

Date Month	Year	All Items Combined	Food	Apparel	Housing	
					Total	Rent Only
December	1949	101.0	97.7	97.1	104.2	107.0
December	1950	106.9	107.1	102.2	109.4	110.4
December	1951	113.1	115.0	108.1	113.9	115.6
December	1952	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7
December	1953	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6
December	1954	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	129.4
December	1955	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	131.1
December	1956	118.0	112.9	107.0	123.5	134.2
January	1957	118.2	112.8	106.4	123.8	134.2
February	1957	118.7	113.6	106.1	124.5	134.2
March	1957	118.9	113.2	106.8	124.9	134.4
April	1957	119.3	113.8	106.5	125.2	134.5
May	1957	119.6	114.6	106.5	125.3	134.7
June	1957	120.2	116.2	106.6	125.5	135.0
July	1957	120.8	117.4	106.5	125.5	135.2
August	1957	121.0	117.9	106.6	125.7	135.4
September	1957	121.1	117.0	107.3	126.3	135.7
October	1957	121.1	116.4	107.7	126.6	136.0
November	1957	121.6	116.0	107.9	126.8	136.3
December	1957	121.6	116.1	107.6	127.0	136.7

NOTE: Increase in "All Items" for past 12 months was 3.6 Index Points, or 3.1%.

Several companies reduce each year the number of years required to obtain a certain amount of vacation. For example: the agreement with the City of Kirkwood, Missouri, provides for three weeks vacation after 15 years as of April 29, 1957. This is reduced each year until 1961, when the employees will get three weeks vacation after 10 years of service.

A substantial improvement in their vacation clause has been gained by the employees of the Springfield Utility Board in Oregon. Prior to 1957 they received three weeks vacation after 10 years. Effective January 1, 1957, they received three weeks after five years of service and four weeks after 10 years.

Overtime

In 1957, clauses regarding *overtime pay* and pay for work on *holidays* did not receive such vigorous attention in negotiations, as for example have vacation plans, perhaps because overtime did not occur as frequently as during the war years. However, a few good improvements can be pointed out.

Central Illinois Light and Power Company, under agreement with Local Union 51, previously provided for double time on holidays which included holiday pay. The new agreement provides for holiday pay plus time and a half during regular scheduled hours and double time outside thereof. Also employees will get double time after 14 consecutive hours of work. The Southern Colorado Power Company, under agreement with Local Union 667, previously paid double time for holidays. This has been changed to holiday pay plus 1½ time for 8 hours work and thereafter 2½ time. The Tri-County Electric Cooperative of Missouri, and Local Union No. 2, have changed their holiday overtime provision from holiday pay plus 1½ to holiday pay plus 2, for time worked. The Long Island Lighting Company, New York, Local Union 1049, previously paid holiday pay plus straight time for normally scheduled work and 1½ for unscheduled work. This has been changed to holiday pay plus 1½ for all work on holidays. The Puget Sound Power and Light Company, Local Union 77, has raised the overtime provision for clerical employees from 1½ to double time.

Paid Holidays

Eight paid holidays per year is the most widely established practice, slightly lower in the South, but very steadily increasing, and higher in the North, with New England having the greatest number of paid holidays, 12. More and more emphasis is placed on guaranteed holidays, which means that the holiday will be paid for no matter whether it falls on an employee's day off or not. Many com-

panies granted one additional holiday. Local Union 417 was able to gain two additional holidays for employees of the City of Coffeyville in Kansas. They now receive eight guaranteed holidays per year.

Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve are getting more recognition in regard to holiday pay. Northern States Power and Light Company, Minnesota and North Dakota, has been giving half a day on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve for several years. Indiana Gas and Water Company, Inc., Local Union 1393, added this clause in December 1956. It is quite probable that half-day off with pay on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve is an implied condition of many agreements.

Sick Leave

Plans vary with almost every company. In many cases a higher accumulation period has been gained. The Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company raised it from 151½ days to 163½ days, others raised it 10 days, which brings most accumulation periods to between 70 and 90 days. Arizona Public Service Company and Local Union 387, changed their sick leave provision from five work days per year and cumulative to 15 work days to: 23 work days after one year; 46 days after 10 years and 69 days after 20 years. Corn Belt Electric Cooperative, Inc. also provided a good improvement. Their clause was changed from 10 work days per year to 15 work days at full pay plus 15 work days at half pay after one year; 20 work days at full pay and 20 days at half pay after two years; 25 days at full pay and 25 days at half pay after three years. Sick leave is cumulative to 40 days at full pay and 40 days at half pay.

Shift Differential

Increases—ranging from 3 cents to 15 cents per hour—were rather spotty; most changes provided for an additional 1 cent or 2 cents per hour. The highest increase is probably 5½-cents per hour, which brings the differential of the Connecticut Light and Power Company to 10½ cents per hour. The Otter Tail Power Company, Minnesota and North Dakota, raised the differential for the 2nd shift from 5 cents to 10 cents and the 3rd shift from 10 cents to 15 cents. Rotating shift differential was raised from \$8.50 per month to \$14.50.

Standby Pay

Several companies and cooperatives improved their provisions for *standby pay*. Top O'Michigan Rural Electric Company jumped from \$12 to \$18.00 per week; other increases range from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per week. Long Island Lighting Company added 2 hours pay for each 8 hours (12 hours on other

holidays) standby on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, New Year's Eve and New Year's Day.

Improvements in pension plans, group hospitalization, life insurance and others follow the general trend of less or no cost to the employee and increased benefit payments in keeping with the increased cost for these services.

There are two more instances of good improvements in clauses other than those previously pointed out. The job injury provision of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company has been greatly improved in the 1958 agreement. Employees now receive five days at full pay plus up to 255 days at 80 percent of their pay, less state compensation, in case of industrial injury or illness. Snohomish County Public Utility, District No. 1, gives employees retiring under the state retirement system and Social Security one day's pay for each year with the company since September 1949.

The new year, 1958, by many economists termed a critical year, appears to be a promising one for the utility industry. According to the *Electrical World* prospects are bright. The nation's electric utilities plan to spend \$5.2 billion for new facilities in 1958, a 10.5 per cent increase over the industry's 1957 expenditures of \$4.7 billion. Generation budgets will claim 50 percent of utility expenditures, an increase of 18 percent to \$2.6 billion. Transmission plant expenditures are expected to climb 13 percent to \$847 million—\$100 million over 1957. Distribution plant spending, however, is expected to slide to \$1.5 billion, about 1 percent.

Post-War Growth

Maintenance continues to reflect the industry's post-war growth in physical plant. For 1958 electric utilities are slated to spend more than \$655 million for upkeep of plant and equipment—power companies with a 5 percent increase accounting for 83 percent (543 million) of the industry's total. Cooperatives will increase their spending by 13 percent whereas municipal, state and power district systems expect their expenses to increase about 1 percent (\$53 million).

All these figures should mean, in short, more and better jobs for our members. Because expanding companies must, in turn, share their economic well-being with their employees. Dissatisfied employees do not reflect the best interests of the industry. Satisfying their needs may also be satisfying the needs of the industry in terms of better public relations, greater efficiency and greater harmony.

We realize that the above considerations are by no means an exhaustive study of the subject. However, we feel that they will give an over-all picture of recent changes and improvements.

Sees 1958 as Possible Banner Year for L.U. 1

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—As this is being written, another year is drawing to an all-too-soon-close. Much has transpired within Local No. 1 and much progress has been made for the welfare of our members, in the way of an increase of wages and health and welfare benefits. In August of this year, a two-year agreement covering wages, health and welfare benefits and new working conditions was signed with the electrical contractors employing members of Local No. 1. This was an exceptionally good contract and we are well pleased with the many benefits gained. Unfortunately there will be some members who will be out of work this New Year, but Local No. 1 has enjoyed a very prosperous 1957 with the prospects of 1958 being a banner year with full employment for its regular members. Some of the larger jobs have already broken ground with full employment expected with a break in the weather.

Much more can and must be said to the members of Local No. 1 about jurisdiction. Much of the work belonging to the Electrical Worker is being performed by other trades due to the negligence of our members. At each meeting of Local No. 1 some new violation of our jurisdiction is cited and hours of valuable time are lost in straightening out these disputes

caused by negligence, and ignorance of our working agreement on the part of our own members. The next issue of our local newspaper will again carry more information on this subject, but to get this information first hand you should attend your local union meetings.

To adequately describe the many new and progressive innovations put into practice by the officers of Local No. 1 this past year would more than fill the allotted space in the JOURNAL.

At the local union meeting on December 6th, 10 veteran members of Local No. 1 were awarded pins and scrolls attesting to their 50 years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood. Earlier that day some of the local union officers visited 50-year member George Ottenberger and presented him with his award. Ottenberger has been incapacitated for several years and is unable to move about.

One of our veteran members, Percy Wissinger is credited with 65 years of

continuous membership in the Brotherhood, this is quite a record.

This article ends another year of a happy association with the finest group of officers that have ever guided the destiny of Local Union No. 1.

My many thanks to them and to the JOURNAL staff for their many favors and may we all be in good health and prosperity the coming year.

FRANK KAUFFMAN, P. S.

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Huge Toledo Warehouse Of Pioneer Design

L. U. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO—Our annual Christmas party for the children of the local was surely a big success. Over 500 kids attended the show, seeing cartoons and then seeing Santa and his helpers passing out gifts. Many thanks to the people who made the party such a wonderful thing.

A new warehouse is to be con-

Honored for Extraordinary Service



Ten veteran members of Local 1, St. Louis, Mo., were present at the regular local meeting December 6th to receive lapel pins and scrolls attesting to fifty years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood. These awards were presented by Frank Jacobs, International vice president. The member receiving the award is Percy Wissinger, the oldest living member of the Brotherhood, who received a 65 year membership pin. No other person ever having received this great honor. Former Int'l. Executive Council Chairman Charles Paulsen just missed it by a few months. Wissinger is still actively engaged in the trade and expects to be active for many more years. From left are: Leo Hennessey, financial secretary of Local 1; H. Lee Bruns, president, Local 1; Tom McCracken, Elmer Kelly, International representative; Jacobs; Harry Smith; Joe Probst; Wissinger; Gus Zell; Larry Vienier; Julius Wetzel; Ed. Murdoch; Herb Woodworth and Paul Nolte, business manager Local 1.

Highlights of Local 1's Month



Local No. 1 officers pay a visit to retired member George Ottenberger to award him his 50 year membership pin and scroll. Ottenberger has been incapacitated for several years due to a stroke. From left: Paul Nolte, business manager, Local 1; Ottenberger; Leo Hennessey, financial secretary, and H. Lee Bruns, president, Local 1.



Local 1 and St. Louis have many trade union firsts to their credit. Among the latest found evidence is a bronze plaque that was attached to a building located in downtown St. Louis. Recently a crew of sign hangers, attempting to hang a new neon sign to the Williams Shoe Co. building located at 6th and Franklin Ave., found the plaque pictured here in the way of an anchor for the new sign. It was carefully removed and brought in to the local union office. It will be suitably mounted and its history attached for hanging in the archives.

structed at a cost of \$1,250,000 for Edger's Warehouse Inc. The structure will be a one-story building and the first of its type in Toledo. It will contain 225,080 square feet and is to be located on seven acres of land. The building will be all under one roof. The size of the building will be 840 by 280 feet.

Construction of the new \$2,200,000 McAuley Catholic Girls High School on the Anthony Wayne Trail is well under way and will be opened in September of 1958.

The building will have classrooms, a day school, a convent, a chapel, a cafeteria, auditorium, and administrative offices.

Happy New Year Everyone!

TOMMY MAHER, R. S.

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Secretary Keenan at Los Angeles Graduation

L. U. 11, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—We were highly honored at our 1957 apprentice graduation ceremony by the presence of International Secretary Keenan. Joe made the principal address of the evening. It was a fine talk, one which demonstrated that Joe is as much at home in the educational field as he is when he is talking about the need for political action. He praised the cooperative spirit between Local Union 11 and the Los Angeles Chapter of NECA for the fine apprenticeship program that is providing capable journeymen for the electrical industry.

As electricity moves ever onward into new fields, some of which are just beginning to be perceptible, the need for capable mechanics can only

be filled by a joint venture between electrical labor and electrical management, said Joe. If we are to go forward—and we must, this cooperation between the IBEW and NECA must be continued and amplified. He thanked the many teachers who provide the technical knowledge, which must go with on-the-job training to turn out a fully qualified craftsman, and also thanked the many members of the Joint Apprenticeship Committees who keep constant track of the progress of the apprentices and see that they get diversified training on the job.

Yesterday, said Joe, wasn't too good; today is not too bad, but tomorrow will be much better for everyone in our industry, both in our unions and in the firms of our employers, if we continue to learn, and continue to grow through a better knowledge of our industry, and how it can, through cooperation of both groups, provide a better life for all our citizens. This speech was a quiet appraisal of the values of today, and needs of tomorrow by a man who knew what he was talking about—and it drew much applause.

Many of the people who have a hand in the job of apprentice training were present. Business Manager O'Brien was master of ceremonies, and he called on Mr. R. E. Mathis, Federal Apprenticeship Training head on the Pacific Coast, Charles Hanna, chief of the California Apprenticeship Training Division, Webb Green, our own local union president, and chairman of the California Apprenticeship Council, who is the Apprenticeship Coordinator for Local Union 11, and Gene Jones, top man for the Los Angeles Chapter of NECA in the

Apprenticeship field, for short talks. Tommy Pitts, and Neil Haggerty, President and Secretary of the State Federation of Labor also honored us by their presence and spoke briefly on the value of apprentice training.

Our 1957 class of apprentices numbered 112. For the third year in a row, every one of the apprentices who had completed his training passed our journeyman's examination. This year was unusual in one respect. For the first time in the history of our training program, one of the boys got 100 per cent in the examination! Our Examining Board went over his papers with a fine-tooth comb, but there was absolutely nothing on which his grade could be cut below 100 per cent. He was the 1957 outstanding apprentice from our District One, which covers the metropolitan area of Los Angeles County. His name is Manuel Fajardo, and his employer is to be congratulated on having such a fine young man in his employ.

As is usual here in Los Angeles, Local Union 11 awarded a \$50.00 Government bond to the outstanding apprentice in each of our six inside wiremen's districts, and the NECA presented them with fine engraved gold wrist watches. The photographs show this group of bright young members of the IBEW taken together with International Secretary Keenan, Business Manager O'Brien, Andrew L. Hannon and Ray Carey, president, and executive vice-president of the Los Angeles Chapter of NECA. Left to right the men standing are Mr. Carey, Mr. Hannon, Kenneth McSpadden, outstanding apprentices, District Six, Business Manager O'Brien, Charles D. Buhl, outstanding apprentice, District Four, and

International Secretary Keenan. Seated left to right are Darrel W. Baker, outstanding apprentice, District Two, Raymond Aldana, outstanding apprentice, District Five, Wayne G. Farmer, outstanding apprentice, District Three, and Manuel Fajardo, our 100 per cent boy, outstanding apprentice, District One.

Congratulations are certainly in order for the outstanding apprentices, the members of the Joint Apprenticeship Committees, the many teachers in high schools and colleges, the Federal and State Governments, the Los Angeles Chapter of NECA—and Local Union 11, for the praise-worthy team work which made this graduation ceremony possible.

JAMES LANCE, R. S.

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Survey of U.S. Economy From Detroit Viewpoint

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—Though you have not heard from us for quite some time we are still a continuing segment of I.B.E.W. labor, so essential to the electrical industry. We have our highs and lows, factional disagreements, disappointments personal and general, which are normal to the environment and suggest the need for correction. First the background, then the disturbance, and from this, factual thinking should follow.

There has been an unbridled surge of profits and business expansion, subsidies through tax exemption and the stabilizing of this profitable business through Government relief in defense contracts etc. so that the cost of living has sky-rocketed from 103.7 to 121 in the last six years, and in this past year alone 4.2 points from 116.8 to 121. This tells a story about the economic position of our people. Their tax burden, state and federal, has not been eased but in-

creased. The apparent success enjoyed by one segment of American life has not been equated in any sense of fairness.

We must now consider what our stake in future American industry is to be, for today all of America seems to be standing at the crossroads. Shall we build a sound and sane economy contributing to the highest development of mankind, or a laissez-faire complex with a recurring strangulation of the economy until Government spending rescues a productive people from despair?

You can play a large part in the structure of a better world through your participation in your local union. Local 17, with a total membership of 2,392, has jurisdiction over the members and work performed by the employees of the Detroit Edison Co.; City of Wyandotte Light and Power; the Police, Fire, Public Light and Street Railway departments of the City of Detroit; Thumb Electric Co-operative; commercial line contractors; and line contractors on Detroit Edison property; also line clearance contractors on Detroit Edison property and on Michigan Bell Telephone property. All have separately negotiated contracts with our membership. Now here is membership and power enough to effectively build a better, safer, sounder job with an adequate wage to meet the advancing costs of a future stepped-up economy.

We cannot pass on to the new year without taking account of the members who through accident or natural causes have expired. The following deceased former Brothers were on pension or had their cards in the I.O.: F. H. Birgett, F. K. Westlake, B. McCombs, E. J. Lyons, Otto Groves, L. O. Glover, Wilbert J. Berryman, William Frahm. Active brothers, now deceased, were William B. Longstreth, W. C. Lindsey, Leslie C. Fox, John S. Wazbinski, Charles Covell, C. H. Lucas, William Cloutier, Wesley L.

Martin, Alfred T. White, H. J. McKernan, James M. McDonald, Henry Roehrig and William B. Kennedy. And to this list we add Brother Jesse J. Stone and Brother Donald E. Randall whose electrocution reminds us of the inherent sacrifice this business demands.

The following I.O. members placed on pension in 1957, were former members of Local 17: William J. Knapp, Henry J. Conrad, Harry W. Barnhouse, Homer B. Fluhart, Arthur D. Lane, James E. Kenny, Robert G. Henry, Fred B. Carl, Ernest C. Eilert, Allen R. Harmon and Beryl J. Strong. Members placed on pension from active membership in Local 17 are: H. E. Crowder, Charles Long, Joe Muntz, J. B. Trotter, Bert Ellis, H. C. Mudge, Earl M. Martin, J. W. Oliver and A. P. Porter. The following "B A" members retired during 1957: Edwin Crawford and George Thilk.

Our sincere good wishes and hopes attend each member and former member as he continues to enjoy the collective security of his union through his service to the trade, and may the sunny clime of far away places or the cool, cloudless sky of northern lakes make snug and secure those treasured friendships of his active life in the trade.

ROBERT GUYOT, P. S.

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Labor Honored at Opening of Tunnel

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—On Friday November 29, 1957, Baltimore Harbor Tunnel, which is a twin tube type, was officially opened. At the \$144,000,000.00 project opening all trades and crafts were represented by an officer or a member. All the speakers, acclaimed labor for the skill, sweat and muscle that built such a great project. At the cutting of the

Graduate at Los Angeles Ceremonies



In ceremonies staged by Local 11 in Los Angeles, Calif., these young men and their officers took part in the recent graduation program. Their names are given in the local's letter. At right, a good-natured study of International Secretary Keenan who was the featured speaker of the evening.

Wiring Job on Ear-Splitting Syracuse Project



Despite the deafening noise of the iron foundry in the background, these members of Local 43, Syracuse, N. Y., are completing a wiring job in good order. At left, are seen Brothers Schmidt, Brisbin and Palmer working on a complicated foundry machine control panel. Brother Edgerton and Foreman Les Pfohl pose in center. Brothers Sauers and Sullivan of the sister local at Oswego, N. Y., pose with Local 43 Brother Fred Schmidt, at right.

ribbon across the toll booths, Governor McKeldin announced he wanted the labor representatives to receive the first piece of ribbon. When the ribbon was cut the first piece was presented to Mr. Clark Ellis, President of the Baltimore Building and Construction Trades Council.

The same day Friday November 29, 1957, Local 28 held a Thanksgiving Buffet Dance at the Alcazar from 8:00 p. m. to 1:00 a. m. Arrangements were made for 1200. Everyone enjoyed the music and dancing. There was also table hopping for those who did not care to dance.

The committee for arrangements have scored again. They did a wonderful job. Many favorable comments were heard on the delicious food. The caterers had fixed several arrangements of snacks that were very pleasing to the eye as well as filling. Everyone was also well supplied with set-ups all evening. Thanks to the committee for such an enjoyable evening.

At this time of writing, we are between Christmas and New Years, a time for celebrating and parties which most of us look forward to each year.

At this time there is also a lot of unemployment in the Baltimore area but in the very near future there will be some jobs above ground which will provide employment for most all members.

PETE HAMILL, P. S.

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Losses to Members of Syracuse Local 43

L. U. 43, SYRACUSE NEW YORK.

—Here we are between Christmas and New Year's and has this been a busy season! We understand that the boys at Bec Electric had a stag party at the Yates Hotel to celebrate the coming Christmas season and that it was quite successful. The expenses of the party were paid for by the sale of scrap copper. We have attended a couple of their parties in the past and they are always an enjoyable affair.

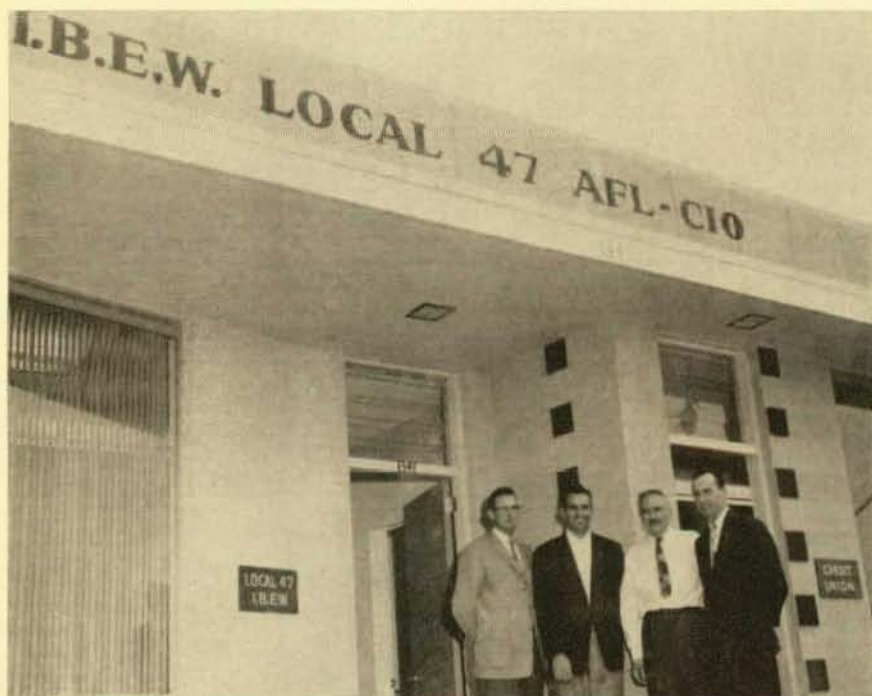
Jack Gallagher has returned home from the hospital after having suffered a broken leg and will be out of work for some time yet.

In the past 30 days three of our Brothers have lost someone dear to them. Howard Coleman lost his wife after an illness of six months. After many years at Krause and Heil he is now associated with Clapp Electric Company as an ace trouble shooter. He is one of Local 43's oldest members.

Wilfred E. Brisbin lost his wife, Emma, after a long illness. Bill has been long associated with M. H. Salmon Electric Company, having served as foreman on many large construction jobs.

Nicholas DeStaffan lost his mother who had lived in this city more than 50 years. Nick is one of our older electrical workers as I can remember him working at the trade when I was a teen ager. He has had a lot of

New California Home



Proud officers of Local 47, Alhambra, Calif., pose before the local's new headquarters. From left to right, they are: Business Representative Mike Kelly; Business Manager Dick Rapattoni; International Representative George Mulkey, and Business Representative Al Coughlin.

experience in complicated motion picture theatre work and is an excellent mechanic.

This month's pictures are too numerous to print in one issue so I am splitting them in two sections. The Brothers are installing equipment in a large iron foundry in this city. As the foundry is in operation the noise is terrific and by the time they complete the job they should be proficient in sign language.

Brother Harry Reback is now at home after a serious operation. We hope his recovery is rapid.

JAMES N. MCKAY, P. S.

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Improvements Characterize New Alhambra Pact

L. U. 47, ALHAMBRA CALIF.—We are pleased to report to our many friends throughout the Brotherhood that negotiations between Local 47 and the Southern California Edison Company have just been concluded. There were only two items on the

agenda—wages and vacations, and gains were made on both. The members voted to accept a five percent wage increase and three weeks vacation for 10 years of service. This marks the second improvement in the vacation plan in the past two years. Three weeks vacation for 10 years of service has been one of the major goals of the members and they were quite pleased with the efforts of the Negotiating Committee.

In addition to the report on our successful negotiations, we are proud to inform our friends that Local 47 now owns its own home. After paying rent for several years, Business Manager Rapattoni and the Executive Board Members Paul Magnani, Tom Bradac, Kenny Bell, Duke Spalding, and Mike Piowarski, decided that from a long-term stand, we'd be better off to build an office. After many months of planning and hard work, an Open House was held on October 25th to celebrate the official opening of Local 47's office which is located at 1341 North San Gabriel

Boulevard in South San Gabriel, California. The members and staff are justifiably proud of our new concrete block, air-conditioned office. It is not as fancy as those of some of the more prosperous locals, but it is fully paid for.

Our new building is sort of a symbol of the progress that has been made in the past few years. In 1953, we had a strike that found our membership very low and our financial position very bad. To the great credit of our members, they have rebuilt our union and we now have more members than we had prior to the strike. The relationship between Local 47 and the Edison Management has improved and our negotiations have been marked by an attitude of mutual cooperation that has seen our contract improve steadily each year. Credit for the comeback of our local goes primarily to our members and to Business Manager Rapattoni for his hard work and determination. International Representative George Mulkey also deserves credit for help-

Veterans, Apprentices Honored in Dallas



At ceremonies in Dallas, Texas, under the sponsorship of Local 59, International Representative Al Lindstrom awards 50-year membership pins to Brothers M. S. "Preach" Allen, Charles Cornells and Harry M. Ballard, in scene at left. At right, he makes a presentation of 40-year pins to Brother E. L. Jernigan, Sr., and International Representative W. J. "Bill" Cox. Local President William E. Griffith is shown seated at the table in rear.



Graduating apprentices of Local 59. Left to right, standing: T. D. Champaign; Leon R. Wilkie, Jr.; Joe B. Fisher; Leslie D. McFarlin; Joel S. Gordon; J. J. Foreman; John S. Jones; Henry M. Boggs, and Paul Cook. Seated: Winfred L. Cruze; Robt. R. Yost; Jerry D. Ashford; M. J. Mitchell; Wm. W. Elliott; Leo B. Danforth; Billy O. Badgett; John L. Redden, and Billy R. Norris.

ing to establish an atmosphere between the union and management that has benefited both parties. He has been ready with advice and help but has never intruded himself into the affairs of the local.

We hope that we will be able to report to the JOURNAL at future times of further progress from Local 47.

AL COUGHLIN, P. S.

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Business Manager on City's Labor Council

L. U. 59, DALLAS, TEXAS.—Having been prodded into action by my brother members, here, after a three months' lapse, is news of Local Union 59.

Brother Charles Savage, our assistant business manager, has been elected president of the Dallas AFL-CIO Council, an achievement we can be proud of. His knowledge of politics and local labor problems should be advantageous to all concerned.

Brother Joe Taylor, who for several years was coordinator of training for the Dallas Joint Electrical Apprenticeship and Training Committee, has accepted a similar position with the General Contractors' Association in Washington, D. C. Brother Taylor is capable, efficient and dedicated to training. We regret the loss of his services in this area but feel that he will continue to be an asset to the construction industry in his new position.

On October 25th, 77 of our members were honored in recognition of their many years of service, ranging from 20 to 53 years in the Brotherhood. In the accompanying pictures: Al Lindstrom, International Representative, awards 50-year pins to Brother M. S. (Preach) Allen, Charles Cornells and Harry M. Ballard. Brother Lindstrom awards 40-year

pins and certificates to E. L. Jernigan, Sr. and W. J. (Bill) Cox, also an International Representative. Brother William E. Griffith, President of Local 59, is seated at the table.

The ceremony was preceded by a barbecue dinner and followed by a dance. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

On November 8th, at a banquet held in their honor at the Melrose Hotel, 21 young Journeymen, who had completed their apprenticeship during the past year, received certificates and due recognition of their accomplishment before an audience of members of Local Union No. 59, International Representatives, Contractors and public officials and wives of these young men.

The accompanying picture shows 18 of the young Journeymen honored on this occasion. On the humorous side (or is it humorous?), the wives of several former apprentices now know that school was held only two nights a week, not four as they had been led to believe.

Our work has been fairly good in this area with the majority of our members steadily employed, and occasionally we have been able to furnish employment for a few of our brothers from surrounding areas.

Our present wage scale is \$3.25 per hour plus 7½ cents Health and Welfare. The scale will be increased to \$3.37½ on May 1, 1958.

Under our present agreement, we relinquished all double time except on holidays in an effort to regain the weekend work now being done by open shop men. There is no doubt this has been helpful but as to whether the effort will be completely successful, only time will tell.

All organized labor can be justly proud of the newly completed Dallas Love Field Air Terminal, truly a magnificent monument to progress and

craftsmanship. The Southland Center, at present in the skeleton stage, promises to be a fabulous landmark on the already famous skyline of Dallas. This project will provide employment for many months to come.

After a long struggle, Dallas City Employees finally won the right to organize, defeating a city ordinance which prohibited City employees from belonging to a union. Our illustrious city fathers used every legal maneuver to prevent organization but were finally defeated.

A prominent Republican Congressman from this area is advocating a Federal ("right to work?") law and is gathering his cohorts and loudly voicing his disapproval of organized labor. It is the obligation of every Union member to remain alert and avoid any action which may help people, such as this Congressman, in their efforts to defeat us.

It is with regret that we note the passing of a loyal member of our Local, Brother John F. Bielenberg who died November 9th, after a short illness.

Best wishes to our entire Brotherhood for a Happy, Successful New Year.

E. C. TAPPIN, P. S.

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Montana State Council of Electrical Workers Meet

MONTANA STATE COUNCIL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS—The 29th annual Convention of the Montana State Council of Electrical Workers was held in Butte, Montana November 1, 2 and 3, 1957.

Local Unions 65 and 623 of Butte were the host locals and did a very fine job of welcoming and making the delegates feel at home.

There were in attendance 56 delegates and representatives of Locals

Montana State Convention Attracts Big Attendance



Delegates from locals throughout Montana attended the recent convention of the State Council of Electrical Workers in Butte. Details are given in the accompanying letter from the Council's secretary.

65, Butte; 122, Great Falls, 185, Helena; 200, Anaconda; 341, Livingston; 393, Havre; 402, Dillon; 408, Missoula; 416, Bozeman; 532, Billings; 552, Lewiston; 653, Miles City; 758, Glasgow; 768, Kalispell; and 1050, Glendive.

Also present were International Vice President Lee Anderson; International Executive Board Member Charles Foeht of Local 6, San Francisco, California; Stanley Thompson, International Representative; James Umber, President of the Montana State AFL-CIO; and James J. Leary, vice president of the Montana AFL-CIO. Many other I.B.E.W. members attended the many business meetings held.

Verne Partridge of Local 532, president of the Montana State Council presided over the 1957 Council meeting.

The purpose of the Montana State Council is to bring together the locals of Montana, which are scattered throughout the third largest State in the nation. The purpose of the meetings is to discuss the many problems of labor and in particular the electrical business throughout the State. It is at these meetings also that the elected delegates instruct their elected arbitration board members for their future negotiations with management.

The Electrical Workers in Montana have contracts with the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Montana Power Company, the Anaconda Copper Company, Montana Dakota Utilities, many of the R.E.A. Cooperatives, and most of the electrical shops in Montana. Many of these contracts have been in effect for more than 50 years. The members of our organization have been quite successful in their negotiations and have had very good relations with the companies with whom they hold contracts. It is and should be the creed of a union man to give a fair and honest day's work to his employer and the employee in turn should receive and expect a fair and just return from the employer.

One of the many items discussed at the meeting was the so-called "Right-to-Work" bill, which the people of Montana refused once and which they should be very proud of. We, the Electrical Workers, know we must continue to fight against the bill because we know it is the worst kind of anti-labor legislation.

Francis Flemming of Local 623 was elected president for 1958, and Leo McDonald of Local 200 was elected vice president. George Scott of Local 408 declined the nomination and A. G. Bolenske of Local 532 was elected secretary-treasurer. Missoula, Montana was chosen as the site of the 1958 Convention.

In closing a few words must be said about retiring George Scott who was elected secretary-treasurer of the

Official Marks Golden Jubilee

Clifford Noxon, regional director of the U. S. Bureau of Apprenticeship, was awarded his diamond-studded IBEW 50-year pin recently at a meeting of Local Union 68, Denver, Colorado.

The special presentation was made by Business Manager Larry Farnan to "Local 68's most distinguished member" at a well-attended gathering.

Brother Noxon was president of Local 68 for 25 years, business manager for 10, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, president of the Denver Building Trades Council, secretary to Governor Teller Ammons, regional chief of training during World War II for the War Manpower Commission.

He was appointed to his Bureau of Apprenticeship post in 1945 but was loaned to the State Department in 1952 to serve in the Point Four program as special advisor on industrial training in Israel.

Brother Noxon has been active in Government unions also. While working for the State of Colorado he was a charter member of the State, County and Municipal Employees local in Denver and later became an SCME international vice president.

Upon entering Federal service Brother Noxon joined the American Federation of Government Employees, organized and became first president of the Denver local and is now an AFGE international vice president.

We are sure the congratulations of our entire membership are extended to Brother Noxon on his eminent career and his recent "Golden Jubilarian" status.

State Council in 1947 at the convention at Helena, Montana. From that time George attended 11 State Council meetings, eight 8th District Progress meetings. Besides this he was recording secretary of Local 408 for six years. Along with his job as combination trouble man for the Montana Power Company, Brother George is also tangled up in the Fish and Game Association of western Montana. The writer has a hunch that George plans to catch all those big fish that have gotten away these past 11 years. The Montana State Council says "Thank you, George, for a job well done. Good luck on those hunting and fishing trips." (Wish I could join you. Maybe I will.)

Enclosed is a picture taken at the 1957 Montana State Council of Electrical Workers Convention in Butte, Montana.

A. G. BOLENSKE,
Council Secretary

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Serious Afflictions Plague Norfolk Members

L. U. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Although a vast majority of our members are working out of town these days, we were glad to greet some of the Brothers home for Christmas.

Test borings are now in progress for the bridge-tunnel crossing of the Chesapeake Bay.

It is our sad duty, once again to report serious illness among our members. This time, two of our members, one, Brother J. R. (Cousin) Branson, reported sick in our last letter, is hospitalized and in most serious condition. The other is Brother J. D. (Jerry) Patsell about whom we don't have all the details but know that

he was unfortunate in getting across 13.8k.v. at the Union Camp Pulp Mill in Franklin, Virginia on December 21. We are unable to find out his exact condition as visitors are not allowed to see him at the Norfolk General Hospital. Hospital authorities gave his condition as serious. Our sincere hopes for recovery are constantly with these Brothers.

Local 80 now has 30 men working on the job at Franklin, Virginia. Things seem to be dropping down to low gear in practically every line in this area. In fact, familiar though still faint breezes of '29 seem to chill the air.

A local news item of December 17 informs us that the City Council of Virginia Beach, Virginia, by unanimous vote, adopted an ordinance effective January 1, 1958 setting up the Office of Electrical Inspection and a Board of Electrical Examiners for licensing of electricians.

Various reports from various sources relating to Sputnik's immediate or ultimate military value, should bring a firm resolve, by all of us, to get with it on any or all national projects—getting first things done first.

If we but pause and mentally review our natural history, no one can refute recorded facts which prove that all of the natural phenomena exploited in launching Sputnik in orbit (except fuel) were definitely the discoveries of eminent scientists still alive or others long since passed on. Copernicus' principle of earth's orbit, Galileo's telescope, Roemers' speed of light, Kepler's triangulation, Napier's logarithm, Newton's gravitation, direction of a falling object and light spectrum, with Edison, Bell, DeForest, Steinmetz and Einstein likewise being among the many other pioneers too

numerous to mention—all contributed to this scientific discovery. And quite significant is the fact that if there were any Russians among these famous men, their names have not as yet crossed the celestial path of this select galaxy of prudent and eminent scientists and inventors. It is also quite noticeable that the Soviets' apparent inability to don the cherished mantle of fame and its failure to share its secret calculations, though derived from the labors and donations of other notably brilliant men are, in fact the intent of conquest rather than aspirations for a peaceful world.

They do deserve credit though for launching a satellite first, if for no other reason than the progress of science. However, their incessant propaganda climaxed by this proverbial last straw which so successfully plunged our prestige as a world power to a depth never before witnessed in the history of the nation, could very well be the slap that awakened the sleeping giant. Does the bully really win after all?

Many of our most able scientists attribute the Soviet's sudden scientific achievements to their recognition of the military value of their scientists, combined with the development of adaptability (stick-to-it-ness) never before surpassed in the history of civilization, as distinguished from our false complacency.

Who or what is to blame for our failure then, to recognize the strategic value of these natural phenomena so necessary to modern defense in this transition to space? Numerous questions have been asked, numerous opinions offered. Regardless of the five and a half years of precious time lost when "scientific achievements were of no interest to the Department of Defense" or the untold billions of dollars lost in buying "staunch" friends, the Gaither Report lays the blame right on the White House door step. This accusation will undoubtedly bring serious observations from near and far. Should we one and all, not have compassion for this great soldier, our President, who was let down (as were the American people) and whose only mistake and possibly his nemesis, was surrounding himself with one faction of the public in the honest belief that it was for the benefit of all?

Up-to-date predictions are: business recession, unemployment and continued rise in living costs. The only lingering hope for an abrupt stop to the economic decline is the President's report on the State of the Union which should have long since recommended preventive legislation to this wholesale profiteering and unless it does this time, you can bet your last buck it will continue until Johnny Q. Public "is stripped

to his foolish hide" (apologies to Kipling). And then what? If that major portion of the Federal Income tax, which is paid by Johnny Q. falls in proportion, where will funds come from to finance the vast missile projects to offset Soviet subjugation? You guessed it, big business. You know darn well Johnny won't have anything left to buy bonds with.

J. V. (JOE) HOCKMAN, P. S.

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Full IBEW Employment In Providence Area

L. U. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—As the newly appointed press secretary of Local 99, Providence, Rhode Island I will try to report some news of interest.

Our new agreement has been in effect since May 1st of 1957. This agreement is a three-year pact, with an increase in wages beginning May 1, 1957, and additional increase May 1, 1958, and a further increase May 1st, 1959. In this agreement a three per-cent per hourly wage per man is to be paid into the apprentice training program. This will start May 1st of this year. The local union's three members of the Joint Conference Committee, Business Manager Tom Kearney, Eddy Brennan our financial secretary, Tommy Welsh, chairman of the Executive Board, and international representative, Walter J. Kenefick did a tremendous job in negotiating this agreement. They spent many long arduous hours at the bargaining table with the contractors, before these gains were mutually agreed upon.

Work in the Providence area at the present time is good, with all of the Brothers working, and some out-of-town Brothers from neighboring locals. We have had a successful year in our area. Let's hope it will continue.

At our regular local meeting September 9, 1957, it was approved by the members to raise the dues \$1.00 per month. This raise in dues will compensate the new raise in the per capita tax and also help defray running expenses of the local union.

Also at this meeting a committee to check voting registration was appointed by our President, Charlie Sharkey. The members of this committee are Tommy Walsh, Tony Irace and Charlie Fascia. Their objective is to see that all the members are qualified registered voters for the National and State elections.

This was an election year in our local, and the following officers retained their offices: Tom Kearney returns as business manager, Charlie Sharkey, president, Eddy Brennan, financial secretary, George Smith, vice president, Fred Torrance, treas-

urer and Jimmy Poland, recording secretary. The Executive Board consists of Tommy Walsh, Sam Deighn, Dick White, Leo Brillion, Freddy Marshall, and Bob Cloud and Charlie Reilly.

JAMES R. BOGLE, P. S.

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Three Delegates Attend Building Trades Session

L. U. 100, FRESNO, CALIF.—Employment in Fresno grinds along "with somewhat less than enthusiasm" as the English say. We still have quite a number of members working out of town.

The California State Building Trades held a conference during December. Our local had three delegates in attendance, Brother Leon Worthington, Brother Warren Wilson, and our president, Brother Lloyd Myers. Brother Myers was reelected one of the vice presidents, and also to the Building Trades Executive Board. They held the first Building Trades attorney's conference, discussing "Right-to-Work" Acts, Hot Cargo, jurisdiction problems, and picketing.

Mammoth Pool Power House has not yet been okayed by the Public Utilities Commission, and our other mountain work is held back by snow, and bad roads. The Air Base at Lemoore seems assured, but is slow in getting under way. Purchase of land will start after the first of the year. No contracts let yet. Not much activity expected till about March. Then the first work will be concrete work, pouring runways etc., requiring few Electricians.

Bakersfield, or "Mecca" recently, seems to have finished up its urgent work, and most of our boys are home from there now.

Bob Bruce, our Business Manager, requested a 30 day leave of absence from the E. Board, which was granted. Al Klein, a member of the E. Board, is acting business manager, at present.

The United Mine Workers "Invaded" our town and signed an agreement with the San Joaquin Valley Home Builders, who build mostly "Ding Bats." They agreed to furnish carpenters, laborers, and cement masons, no electricians, so far. Home building here is practically at a standstill.

Our Ladies Auxiliary made up Christmas gifts for sick and disabled members this year. They did a fine job.

Our sick members are Brothers Al Woods, (back in Veterans Hospital) Jack Brown, (Visalia branch) Al Walker with a broken leg from a fall from a scaffold, Don Timmons, home

from Veteran's Hospital for the holidays, Emil Nudi, who is severely ill, Carl Morris, who is slowly recovering from a heart attack, and Charlie Brisandine who is still in the hospital with the broken leg that has kept him out of work with complications for over a year.

We have just signed a new agreement with the contractors including a 15-cent raise on January 1st, and 10 cents on March 1st.

The boom, which "ain't boomin' like it usta" is doing the same thing out here. We are whistling bravely in the dark, hoping that next year's prospects will all come true and get everyone off the bench and working steadily. Meantime, any one with any "washin" we can "take in" please slip quietly around to our back door and knock three times.

R. P. (FLASH) GORDON, P. S.

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Ontario Yule Party "Better Than Ever"

L. U. 120, LONDON, ONT.—Christmas comes but once a year, and when it does, it is time for the annual Christmas party for the families of the members of L. U. 120. This year was no exception and the party was bigger and better than ever. Due to the organizing of Taylor Electric, our membership has increased considerably over the past year and of course our party was augmented also.

London, Ont., Charter Presentation

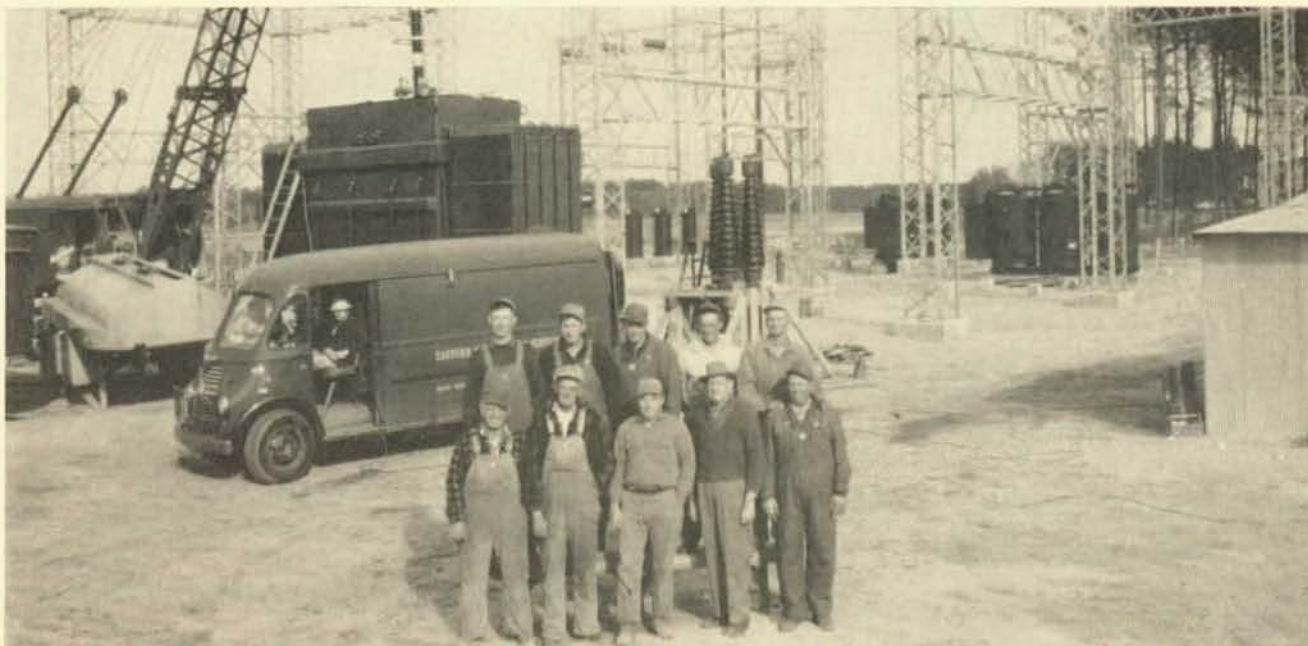


The associate units of Local 120, London, Ont., received their charters in recent ceremonies there. Those taking part are listed in the parent local's letter.

Over 200 children were on hand to receive their presents from a jolly and jovial Santa Claus who was very ably portrayed by Don Burnett of Taylor Electric. This is the first time we have had the benefit of Don's act as Santa and he is a natural. So it appears that not only have we increased the membership of the Local by organizing Taylor Electric in the IBEW but we have also acquired Santa Claus himself. What more could one ask of a union agreement? The arduous task of listing the children in their various age and sex groups and finding suitable gifts for each was in the very capable hands of a committee composed of the fol-

lowing—Brothers C. Mathews, T. Bradley, J. McNeilly, R. Smith, R. Gwalchmai, W. Sherlock and K. Reid, and this committee received valuable assistance from a committee of the Ladies Auxiliary which included—Mrs. J. Moscrip, Mrs. R. Pepper, Mrs. J. Bustard, and Mrs. J. Merrifield. To all of these, and to all the members and their wives who helped to make this party the huge success that it was, may we convey the thanks of L. U. 120 and its associate units, without the help of which you gave so freely, the party would not have been possible. We are sorry that no pictures are available of this party but we did get a photo of another

Complete Power Station Unit



The above Line Crew having completed the 69 KV yard at the new Indian River Station of the Delaware Power and Light Company, is now erecting the 138 KV yard for the second unit. Crew members belong to Local Union 126, Philadelphia, Pa., and are employed by United Engineers and Constructors Inc. Left to right, front row: "Whitie" Johnson Sr., Herman Brown; "Buck" Johnson, Jr., foreman; "Pop" Kindle, assistant electrical supervisor, United Engineers, Local 28, Baltimore, Maryland and John Loffland. Back row: Gene Shoemaker; "Tag" Elliott; Ed Baker; Emmittee Powell, and Jesse Davis, steward.

Highlights of Lorain Local's Holiday Party



Santa (Uncle Ozzie) makes a big hit with the young ladies at the Christmas party for children of Local 129, Lorain, Ohio. At right, youngsters receive gifts from Santa's helpers.



Skippy, the clown magician, entertains children.

memorial occasion in December. This was the presentation of charters to the associate units of L. U. 120. The presentation was made by President B. DuMaresq of the parent local and the charters were received by the presidents of the various units. The accompanying picture shows these Brothers holding their charters after the presentation ceremony. Reading from left to right, they are: W. R. Lang, business manager L. U. 120; B. DuMaresq, president L. U. 120; Miss Margaret Ming, secretary; Unit 3; P. Fisher of Unit 3; R. Memill, president Unit 3; J. Moscrip, president, Unit 1; G. Brown, Unit 2; H. Sharpe, President, Unit 2.

THOS. HINDLEY, P.S.

500 Attend Christmas Party for Lorain Kids

L. U. 129, LORAIN, OHIO.—Local 129 had its ninth annual Christmas

party for the kiddies, December 15, 1957. The affair was held at the Amherst Vet's home in Amherst. There were some 300 youngsters and 200 oldsters in attendance which is positive proof that there are other things going on besides twisting wire here in 129.

A fine program was arranged by the following committee members: Awalt Kilm, chairman, B. L. Eddy, John Pintur, Harley Beese, Joe Sedivy, Grover Withrow. We wish to thank the ladies who so generously

helped out with wrapping of presents and assisting Santa in distributing the gifts.

I am enclosing a few pictures showing "Uncle Ozzie" as Santa Claus, in which he did a fine job.

Wishing you all a prosperous New Year.

BILL CRANDALL, P.S.

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Hopes for Full Work Load to Match 1957

L. U. 131, KALAMAZOO, MICH.—To start off this time I must agree with our worthy Brother E. N. Thompson the press secretary of L. U. 500, San Antonio, Texas who so plainly stated in his masterpiece in the October issue of the JOURNAL that it's a problem to know what to say when you start in, etc. If one could cite all the events and good and bad notions and had a lot of time and space to do it in, well

**ATTEND YOUR
UNION MEETINGS
REGULARLY!**

Holiday Dance in Springfield



Members of Local 193 dance committee grouped around a table of favors for the guests. Left to right: Wm. L. Porter; Robt. Shafer; Jim Enlow; Ed Kozak; Warren Adams; Walt Goodman, and Al Ushman. At right, members and guests enjoying themselves at the Springfield, Ill., Christmas Dance.



perhaps some who would like to read it, would rather turn on the TV or go over to the corner for a short beer. So even though there is a lot one would like to say it is perhaps better by far to cut it short.

We, the Brothers in Kalamazoo, are a very ordinary lot. Our place is, as it is with most of you in our line of work, on construction. In this way we earn our keep and that of our families, get a new freezer or a pair of shoes for Johnny or maybe an item or two for the Mrs. and ever so often trade in a car. So it is on and on. Little thought if any is given to the other fellow's lot. Our town is small and our territory likewise, many of us do not know how the other fellow lives, therefore the JOURNAL with its news from the other locals and their problems and the way they are working and handling things should help a lot. Let's all read 'em.

The preamble over with, here's the "dirt" from 131. This past year was not so bad here. Very little idleness, except sickness. We enjoyed the visit on some of our jobs of Brothers from California and Canada as well as intermediate points. Will say on the whole it was nice meeting these boys and having the pleasure of working with them. But now the biggest thing we had, the Continental Can Company project at Three Rivers, Michigan is about to run out and the picture is a little different. We hope that some of the big and small things will shape up so that the New Year will be as we always hope new years to be—"happy."

During the past year our electronics school graduated 22 of our Brothers and we have a new class starting December 3rd with 20 more to take this important instruction which runs for 12 weeks. Mr. Glayde Wilcox our instructor, is a very capable man as well as an IBEW member.

We graduated six men from our apprentice school and at the present there are 22 men attending classes.

So when the time comes they too will be taking their places in the work and in the welfare of the local.

Our vacation plan is in operation and the time paid for, so a lot of us had vacations—vacations that were a thing unheard of a few years ago. The same is true of our medical and hospital plan. We had some sickness and hospitalization here but there again, it did not all come out of our pockets. Ours is not the worst lot in the labor field, and with few exceptions, 1957 was not too bad a year even if we did not make a million bucks—we had fun trying.

We of 131 are having the same trouble that most of the locals have. We are not getting 100 percent attendance at our meetings. Did I say 100 percent? Well to be honest let's say not 50 percent. Why is it? The very ones who don't like a lot of things that those who do attend do or put in effect, are the very ones who do not attend. Does this sound silly? What I want to put across is—GET TO THE MEETING SO YOU CAN GO ON RECORD AS A DOER. Let your vote or your voice be heard, if you're not there then it's your fault, not anyone else's if you don't like this or that. Maybe this warning will go unheeded but bear this in mind, the time is coming and it's not far off when *you*, every one of you, will wish you had attended because there are some big events coming up—it's later than you think.

Now to help instill a little brotherly feeling and to give us a mental lift, we are trying a lecture and demonstration by Mr. Joe C. Atkins of the Bussmann Manufacturing Company at our December 2 meeting. Mr. Atkins will tell us what he and the company that makes fuses, fusetrans in particular, can and will do. This should be of interest and at the conclusion coffee and—will be served. So our meeting ought to go along pretty well. Hope many attend and benefit. If the Brothers wish it other speakers

can and will be called on at future dates. It would help us a lot to be there.

Before signing off let's say this to our Brothers who have gone with the birds to the South and West. When we are hunting, trapping or fishing through the ice at Lumsteeen with the temperature below zero, the snow blowing and the wind howling, we will be thinking of you and wishing you were here enjoying life in the great outdoors.

To all our IBEW Brothers and to all who contribute to our welfare and concern, wherever you are, a very prosperous New Year.

DAVE BERGENHAM, P. S.

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Service Pins Presented At Decatur Yule Fete

L. U. 146, DECATUR, ILL.—The members of Local 146 wish to extend their wish for a happy and prosperous New Year to the members of the International Office and all the locals of the IBEW. The past year has been a very prosperous one for Local 146 and we are indeed grateful. Prospects for work in this area look good for the coming year with the possible exception of a slight seasonal slump around the first of the year.

On Saturday, December 14 the annual Christmas party was held in the Masonic hall. Due to the large number of out of town members working in our jurisdiction, it was necessary to rent the larger hall to accommodate everyone. The entire hall was filled with members and their families, including children of all ages.

"Sheriff Sid" a local television entertainer appeared in person to exhibit his ability as a fast conversationalist and a faster artist with the crayon and pad. A representative of the company which manufactures Yo-Yo's, exhibited his talents

as a master of the tricky little toy. A visit to the hall by old Santa himself was the high point of the evening for all the children present. To climax the affair a cafeteria style lunch was served and everyone lined up to partake of the goodies.

During the evening service pins were presented to members indicating the length of time they had been members of Local 146.

At the last regular union meeting the members voted to purchase a 10 dollar bond from the Tuberculosis Association, as well as make a donation of 10 dollars to the Salvation Army's fund for Christmas toys and food for needy families. The members also voted to donate 50 dollars each to two members of Local 146 who have been sick for some time. The two men were Charles Castle, Sr. and Glen Gambee. We sincerely hope there men recover soon.

The business manager's car, furnished by the local for union business, has been rapidly approaching the point where considerable repairs would be needed or a trade for a new car negotiated. The members decided on the latter and bids were asked from three local automobile dealers. A four-door Chevrolet with automatic transmission was finally selected.

Well gang, this just about wraps it up for this year, but we hope you all enjoy a happy and prosperous New Year. Don't forget the union meetings on every second Tuesday of the month. See you there!

Your old left hander,

BOB "SCOOTER" WAYNE, P. S.

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Described Highlights of Springfield Festivities

L. U. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

—Local 193 held its third Christmas dance in as many years for members and their guests in the Elks Club Ballroom on Friday, December 13th. Over 400 persons were in attendance, and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy both the dance and the entertainment provided during the intermission by some of the members of the committee who were dressed in rather ridiculous costumes supposedly representing members of the electrical trade.

The costumed representatives included such characters as an eight foot lineman, a "narrowback" with legs only about a foot and a half long to go with a back 3 times that long, an electrical contractor decked out in his everyday clothing, a tuxedo, along with large jeweled rings, tie

pin and even a jeweled 12-inch cigarette holder. Oh yes, we even had a business manager with a vertical striped suit and hand cuffs on, studiously looking at an income tax manual. It all took place in a spirit of fun and jest with everybody being a good sport about it. In fact, the person designated to take some pictures of the proceedings got so interested in what was going on she forgot to take the pictures.

A drawing for door prizes, both comical and valuable, was also held with a four-quart electric ice cream freezer won by Brother Ben Dillard, Jr. being the top prize. Included in the comical prizes were a 24-inch parasol that fastened right to the head like a hat and a 12-inch bow tie complete with electric lights.

It all added up to a good time for everyone and the committee deserves a goodly portion of the credit for it. The same committee has served since the inception of this annual affair three years ago and each year they have worked a little harder to better the previous year's affair. Not to be forgotten are the wives of the committee members who also contributed considerably to the success of this gala affair. Members on the committee include Brothers Jim Enlow, Robert Shafer, Ed Kozak, Warren

Local 196 Supplies Toys for Rockford Tots



Parents of Local 196, Rockford, Ill., and their tiniest guests line up for Teddy Bears, the gifts of the local, during their recent children's Christmas party.

Celebrate Christmas in Iowa



Part of audience at the Christmas Party of Local 231 held on December 15, 1957 at the YMCA, Sioux City, Iowa.

Adams, Al Ushman, Walter F. Goodman and also this writer who did his bit.

We regret to write that two of our members have passed on since our last writing. Brother John C. Obcamp, of Lincoln, died on November 28th, Thanksgiving day, at the age of 65. Funeral rites were held the following Saturday, and he was buried in St. Mary's cemetery.

On that same Saturday, Brother Marty C. Avolt was found dead in bed about 10 a. m. Marty, who was 54 years old when death so unexpectedly betook him, was a 20-year member of Local 193, and had worked with both the inside and outside branches. Services were held for him Tuesday, December 2, at the Ellinger and Kunz Funeral Home with the Reverend Donald J. Finley officiating.

WILLIAM L. PORTER, P. S.

Start Negotiations for Year's First Two Pacts

L. U. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.—Local Union 196, had another successful Christmas Party. We had a record crowd, with entertainment and Santa Claus. Our perennial Christmas Party Chairman Frank M. Johnson, did a marvelous job of getting everything ready. He had some good assistance from the officers and Board members of Local 196.

The weather was ideal, roads were clear of ice and snow, which made it possible for our out-of-town members to attend.

We are now starting negotiations for the first two contracts of the new year, which are the Northwestern Telephone Company and Lafayette County Electric Cooperative.

Our line construction is now down, but we have hopes for the spring.

RONALD W. LINDSAY, B. M.

\$50 Million Power Plant Underway in York, Pa.

L. U. 229, YORK, PA.—Greetings from Local 229, York, Pennsylvania.

Work in this area could have been a little better during the past year. But all in all we have had a good year and with increased defense spending we anticipate another good year in 1958. While presently there are quite a few men on the bench we anticipate neighboring locals will be able to use many of them in the near future.

The \$50,000,000 power plant being built by the Pennsylvania Light and Power Company on Brunners Island in the Susquehanna, has already been started. However the electrical contract will not be let till the latter part of 1958. Business Manager Emswiler estimates March of 1959 to be the earliest that outside help may be needed. The station will have a capacity of 330,000 KW and will be of the "outdoor type." The general location is between York Haven and Mt. Wolf and it is scheduled to be completed in 1960.

During the past year two of our members have qualified for their pensions. They are Brother Alvin Long and Brother Joe. Klinefelter. There are yet others who anticipate it in the near future.

S. S. HOLTZINGER, P. S.

Retiring



President Gerald Williams of Local 295, Little Rock, Ark., presents a watch to the local's retiring recording secretary and treasurer, Brother Lester E. Newland.

Revisions Approved for Local 231's Bylaws

L. U. 231, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—The annual Christmas party of Local Union 231, held on December 15, at the YMCA, brought out 225 dads, mothers and children. Brother Tim Murray, president of the local, was chairman. Brother Art Rysta made a fine Santa Claus and Brother Hugo Loetz took pictures which will be found near this letter here in the JOURNAL.

Speaking of the JOURNAL we wish to thank the staff for the faithful and accurate reproduction of our letters and pictures. "Local Lines" is one of the most interesting features and we wish more locals would present letters regularly.

We have another sad duty to perform in reporting the death of a loyal and enthusiastic union member, Karlen Kristiansen, door foreman of Local 231 for many years. Brother Kristiansen passed away suddenly December 7, 1957. All pallbearers were members of Local 231. We offer deep sympathy to his widow and son.

The Bylaws Committee, Brother Ralph Heisler, chairman, Business Manager Tom Dugan, Fred Hadley and Art Rysta, met to study the revisions approved by the International and incorporate them in a new printing of the bylaws for distribution to members in January.

This letter will appear after New Years day but still in time for us to offer belated wishes for a 1958 that will bring you all you hope for and more.

FRED HADLEY, P. S.

Support Retail Clerks In Toledo Strike

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO.—L. U. 245 Toledo, Ohio, and in particular Business Manager George Thomas, is actively supporting the Retail Clerks in their strike against LaSalle and Koch's Department store. The strike

Party for Local 305 Kids



At Local 305's Christmas party in Ft. Wayne, Ind., M. Grimm and R. Noll pass out presents, while Clifford (Santa Claus) Gorrell poses at right.

is five weeks old. As a result of much effort by Brother Thomas and other labor leaders, despite different opinions, most of the AFL-CIO unions in the Toledo area are giving active support to the Clerks. A letter from Sam Myers, 1st Vice President of the Retail Clerks has been received and in it he has thanked L. U. 245 for their support. We are also informed that a copy has been forwarded to the International Office.

In connection with the strike, the Labor-Management Committee of Toledo has offered a panel of its members to assist in mediating the issues. We are pleased that Brother Thomas has been appointed to the panel. The other members are Richard Gosser, vice president, UAW, Harris McIntosh, president, Toledo Scale Company, Jules Lippman, chairman of the Board, Textile Leather Corporation, Right Reverend M. J. Doyle, Director Catholic Charities, and Reverend Gustave Weber, Glenwood Lutheran Church. At this writing we have no definite information but are always hopeful that a settlement will be reached very soon.

At the meeting of the Ohio State Utility Board in Mansfield, Ohio on December 13 and 14, Assistant Business Manager Carl Yenrick was elected chairman of the Executive Board. He succeeds Brother Thomas whose term was completed. Our attorney, Jack Gallon addressed one session of the Board. Brother Yenrick reported that the Board dealt almost exclusively with planning for the coming negotiations in 1958.

Local 245 is planning to establish a committee which will seek to work with any other committee or organization in Ohio which is opposed to the enactment of a "Right-to-Work" law in Ohio.

We asked Brother Thomas about his trip to Atlantic City as an observer at the recent AFL-CIO Convention. He said he was glad he had the opportunity to go and that for him it was a very educational and interesting experience. Brother Harry Stoup is just about ready to retire. Congratulations.



Recent deaths in the local were Brother George Hararism, a retired Brother, and Brothers Woodrow Roberts and Richard Kern. May they rest in peace.

PAUL D. SCHIEVER, P. S.

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Newland Honored for Long, Faithful Service

L. U. 295, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Pictured is President Gerald Williams of Local 295 presenting a watch to Brother Lester E. Newland, retiring recording secretary and treasurer of Local 295 in appreciation for faithful service.

Brother Newland served as Recording Secretary for 32 years, the past 15 of which were served as recording secretary and treasurer. Brother Newland began his apprenticeship in September, 1916, joined Local 658, Little Rock, in 1917, and was a member until about 1922. In April, 1924, he was initiated in Local 295 as a journeyman wireman, Card No. 383092, and has continuously worked for the benefit of our organization. In 1938, he helped to draw up and have signed about eight agreements with local contractors, the first that had been in effect in Little Rock since 1919. He has served as a delegate of our local to the past five International Conventions.

In 1926, he was appointed the assistant city electrician in Little Rock. In 1931, he was appointed city electrician and is now serving his 27th year in charge of the department; which department has charge of all electrical inspections, street lighting, traffic lights, and electrical equipment on municipal owned property. Through his efforts we have a very

good City Licensing Ordinance, together with the City Electric Code.

Brother Newland is also a charter member of Local 153, State, County, and Municipal Employees, which was organized in 1937, and has served six years as secretary-treasurer; five years as president. During this time there were numerous benefits secured for the city employees. Brother Newland in addition to being delegate to the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, served several terms as the vice president.

Brother Newland is not only recognized and respected in Labor circles, but belongs to a number of fraternal organizations and the Methodist Church, in which he is active. He is married, father of two daughters; one of whom is married and the other a junior in the University of Arkansas. He has been a life long resident of Little Rock, Arkansas.

MAX A. SPRIGGS, P. S.

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Date Unannounced for L. U. 305 Car Drawing

L. U. 305, FORT WAYNE, IND.—The hall was packed to the rafters on December 21 when we held our annual children's Christmas party. From the small fry to the fathers and mothers, everyone had an enjoyable time. The committee, with M. Grimm as its chairman, had cartoons, music and plenty of presents for all the children. Our thanks to Brother Clifford (Santa Claus) Gorrell for doing such a good job as Santa and thanks to the committee for a job well done.

I wish to report that the drawing for the new car has had to be postponed. We have quite a large number of ticket stubs not turned in as yet. A future drawing date will be announced later. The tickets are all good as we have the names and addresses on the stubs and only positive identification is needed by the winner. Please accept the committee's apology for the delay.

W. L. WASSON, P. S.

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Work Begun on Second Indian River Unit

L. U. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.—As the year nears its end the first unit of the new Indian River Generating Station of the Delaware Power and Light Company has been placed on the line and work has begun on the second unit.

The accompanying photos include members of our Georgetown (Sussex County) branch in whose jurisdiction the plant is located along with brothers from other locals who worked on the project. The control room photo includes a few supervisors.

Local 313 Members Make Progress At Indian River Station



These members of Local 313, Wilmington, Del., like the brothers from Local 126, have just completed work on the first unit of the Indian River Generating Station. The view below shows the control room of the power station.

We are hoping that the New Year will bring increased opportunities and a decline in the anti-union activities which have been haunting all of us.

Delaware labor has been successful during the first session of the State Legislature, in stopping a concerted drive, by the Farm Bureau and small business groups to enact a "Right-to-Work" law. However, these groups have been very active during the recess and are reported confident of victory.

The newly merged labor groups will have to double their efforts when the second session convenes in January to prevent passage of this crippling legislation.

We were successful in having an electrical licensing and inspection bill passed in the first session of the current Assembly. We feel that this bill will be beneficial to our local, by limiting the contracting field to qualified and responsible persons and firms.

A. Carucci and J. Megonigal, local signed contractors and William Kissinger, member and former president of 313, were named to the seven-man commission by Governor Caleb Boggs.

We wish all our friends in the Brotherhood a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

J. C. "PETE" KINDBEITER, P. S.

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Quotes Prayer of Abraham Lincoln

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—"Almighty God, we make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in Thy holy protection; that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large." Prayer after inauguration of George Washington and by George Washington, born in Virginia, February 22, 1732.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot



A. Carucci and J. Megonigal, second and third from left, contractor-employers of members of Local 313, were recently appointed to Delaware's new licensing and inspection board. Here they pose with, from left: William Kissinger, former president of Local 313; Governor J. Caleb Boggs, and Elwood Leach, the governor's aide.

dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or to detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." This is a quotation from Abraham Lincoln, born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809.

And another of this month's greats is Thomas Alva Edison, born in Milan, Ohio, February 11, 1847. Edison was his own severest critic. He never compromised with perfection and he snorted at being called a genius. His blue-gray eyes sparkling, he once described genius as, "One per cent inspiration and 99 per cent perspiration." This month of February we celebrate and honor the birth-

days of many notables. This gives us a chance to look back to their day and to note with what seemingly ease they faced and solved their problems.

Why do we constantly repeat the words and sayings of our former statesmen and our former great men? Because much of their writings and sayings "contain many of the truisms which are today American proverbs," and a "truism" or an axiom as defined, is a truth so evident that any reasoning brought forth to prove it is superfluous. It has been said that "Truth is best conveyed by contrast. In fact, all human knowledge is relative. We know nothing absolutely, but by its relations to other things." So, in a state of confusion and delusion, and with many contradictory statements being uttered in most all fields of endeavor, we are ever on the alert for the truth of things.

From much of the foregoing and the reading of other writings, it seemed that the emphasis was always placed upon the individual. The old saying is still true, "The deeds that men do—are not entombed with their bones." However, it is not so much what we say that counts, but what we do, that is remembered and also in some cases rewarded.

This puts us strictly on our own. You can't be just as good as the next fellow, you must have just a little bit more—not bragging or boasting—but having the best to offer. Then there's no question of success. The electrical industry is the most important and also the most intricate of the "trades" today—and its continuous new developments and its new uses—compels the Electrical Worker in any branch to keep on his toes and try to at least keep abreast, if not ahead of his job.

Working conditions here are just about holding their own. If we could get the power companies to generate enough power so the people could use more electric heaters, instead of advertising to use "Flame Type Heaters" and our city commissioners would let all their new construction work to "home town folks", we'd have a "heap more" work down in this neck of the woods. We're on the "beam" and trying to get all that's coming to us.

As our old friend, H. W. Longfellow, said, "Lives of great men all remind us. We can make our lives sublime, and, departing, leave behind us . . . Footprints on the sands of time."

BENJAMIN G. ROEBER, P. S.

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10 Good Rules to Remember and Go By

L. U. 342, GREENSBORO, N. C.—We bring you here, "Ten Good Rules to Remember"—and follow:

First: Don't get the idea that you are Atlas carrying the world on your shoulders. The world would go even without you, even if you did know it all. Don't take yourself so seriously.

Second: Always tell yourself that you like work even if you do not. Then it will become a pleasure, not drudgery, and hate. Perhaps you do not need to change your job. Change yourself and your work will seem different, and more pleasant to do.

Third: Plan your work—work your plan, and keep it that way. Lack of system always produces that "I'm swamped" and down feeling.

Fourth: Don't try to do it all by yourself, and everything at once. That is why time was spread out. Operate on that wise advice from the Bible, "This one thing I do" and I will do it well.

Fifth: Get a correct and clear mental attitude, and remember that ease or difficulty in your work depends on how you think about it. Think it hard, and you make it so. Think it easy and it will tend to become so.

Sixth: Become thoroughly proficient in your work. "Knowledge is power" over your job. It is always easier to do a thing right, at first than to do it over.

Seventh: Practice being relaxed. Easy always does it. Don't curse, press or strain. Take it in your stride, and keep it that way.

Eighth: Discipline yourself not to put off until tomorrow what you can do today. Accumulation makes the job harder than it should be if you do. Don't drag yesterday's burdens along with you. Always keep your work up to date and always on schedule.

Ninth: At the start of every day pray about your work. It will not do you any harm. You will get some of your best ideas that way.

Tenth: Take on the "unseen partner." It is good to know, and you will be surprised at the load that He will take off of your shoulders, and carry for you. God is as much at home in offices, factories and shops as in churches. He knows more about your business than you do, or that you will ever learn. He will make your work, and life more easy if you will ask Him to. Ask help from, and give help to all of your officers, and work mates. They are not Gods, but with all of us working together, it will surprise you what CAN BE DONE.

JOHN B. McCauley, B. M.

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Reviews 10 Year History Of Miami Credit Union

L. U. 349, MIAMI, FLORIDA.—For some time I have wanted to write an article about our credit union. We were granted a charter for Electricians' Local 349 Credit Union, dated September 24, 1947. Our primary interest in obtaining this charter was to extend or make possible simple, easy and not too expensive loans to help our local union members.

Charter members of the Credit Union were: W. C. Johnson, our business manager; W. H. Taylor, Leo W. Pfeiffer, M. W. Bowes, Frank G. Roche, William Holzer, and John A. Click.

Here is a run-down on our activities:

Ending Year Dec. 31st	Assets	Members	Local Accounts	Dividend Paid
1949	\$22,726.36	275	129	
1952	12,205.48			3 Percent
1953	15,764.59	282	64	5 Percent
1954	60,193.37	451	128	5 Percent
1955	119,228.85	551	193	5 Percent
1956	184,751.18	701	297	5 Percent
Nov. 30, '57	288,339.55	868	372	After Dec. 31, '57

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ELECTRICIAN'S LOCAL 349 CREDIT UNION

Month—Ending October 31st, 1957

Assets		Liabilities	
Loans	\$252,761.39	Membership Shares ...	\$247,144.37
Cash	12,085.01	Entrance Fees	42.50
Investments	5,279.57	Christmas Club	2,642.50
Deposits	5.00	Accounts Payable	96.63
Petty Cash	150.00	Notes Payable	5,017.77
U. S. Govt. Bonds	5,328.00	Reserve Fund	5,325.88
		Undivided Profits	6,344.06
		Earnings 10th month. ...	8,995.26
	\$275,608.97		
			\$275,608.97

Number of Members 863
Number of Borrowers 366

225 Attend Christmas Party At Perth Amboy



The children of members of Local 358, Perth Amboy, N. J., at the local's annual Christmas party.

Officers and Committee Members

Fred H. Henning, president; James P. Kingsbery, vice president; Horace P. Gioia, clerk; Joseph Hamasse, treasurer; Leslie M. Sanders, Jr.; Joseph Hamasse, treasurer of Credit Union.

Credit Committee

Paul F. Trapani
Richard E. Young

Supervisory Committee

Severn Golk
Lawrence Olson
Harold Christy

The Credit Committee meets every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. for the purpose of approving loans.

Your scribe served on our Credit Union Credit Committee for eight years, devoting considerable time which I look back over with much pleasure. And I know these other officers enjoy helping their Brother members as much as I did.

I would like to give special mention to Brothers Sam Burch, Paul Trapani and Joseph Hamasse, treasurer and our Local Union President Fred Henning. These men in particular have devoted their time for a good many years and deserve plenty of credit for their efforts.

Will close by saying once again, "Keep your chin up and your eyes on the South for the South may rise again . . . Hold on to your Confederate money."

R. C. TINDELL, P. S.

New Building Site Of Christmas Party

L. U. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Local 358 Perth Amboy, New Jersey was host to the children of the membership at a Christmas party held on Saturday, December 14th at their new home just recently completed. This party was the first affair held in the new building and was attended by a large group of members and 225 of their children. All enjoyed the party, especially the children.

The meeting hall was decorated with Christmas ornaments, festoons and strings of ballons and not to forget the most important, a large, gaily trimmed tree. It took a great deal of work but it was well worth

it for the hall fairly breathed of the Christmas spirit.

The party opened with movies of Santa, his planning, his work shop and his delivery of gifts throughout the world, with much help from his wife, Mary Christmas. Other movies were followed by Christmas songs and carols from a powerful Hi Fi player brought in by one of the members. Those present joined in by singing to the music, and one looking on could not but realize that this was the greatest holiday of them all.

At the close of the singing the waiters issued from the kitchen with trays of good things to eat and filled the tables. All other activities ceased while the children and the oldsters made inroads on the goodies. Ice

Golden Jubilee Pin for Local 360 Member



Both International and local officers gathered to extend their congratulations to Brother Hodgen A. Trimble on reaching the fiftieth anniversary of his IBEW membership. Seen from left are; Brother Henry Hayden, 9th District; Recording Secretary DeRossette; President Parker; Brother Trimble, and Financial Secretary John G. Miller. He belongs to Local 360, Oakland, Calif.

cream, apples, and a box of candy for everyone followed.

Santa Claus appeared in all the splendor of his red suit and white fur and made his way to the Christmas tree. Near the tree were several stacks of gaily wrapped gifts. What followed was a sight to see, with this large group of children all trying to get to Santa, a difficult scene to describe but I know they enjoyed it.

The news photographer took several pictures one of which appeared in *The Amboy News*.

An affair of this kind entails much planning and hard work and effort. Much credit is due those who made this party a success, for successful it was, there is no doubt. One could tell from the smiles on the faces of the happy children and the friendly handshakes between the members and friends, the handshake of good will—Peace on Earth Goodwill to Men—that all the hard work was worthwhile.

We are pleased with our new building which has so many advantages we have never enjoyed before, such as this Christmas party, and we hope with the support of the whole membership, that this will be the first of a series of enjoyable affairs to come. Much credit is due our efficient building committee and our officers for our new home. I won't say too much about the building because in the near future we hope to cover this phase in another news item.

ROBERT H. BECK, Acting P. S.

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Negotiating Union Shop with Santa Fe

L. U. 360, OAKLAND, CALIF.—Our regular meeting for the month of

November, was well attended, as have been all our meetings for the past few months, which we feel is a good omen, as attendance of meetings reflects the interest of the membership in any organization.

The highlight of our November meeting was the presentation of a 50-year jeweled pin to Brother Hodgen A. Trimble, retired.

Brother members of Local Union 360 draped their charter for 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother Ed. Butzbach. Ed was one of our pensioned members with a card in the I.O. Ed will be sadly missed by all members and friends.

Brother Duffy, International Vice President, 10th District and his Representatives were all engaged in that big job of negotiating a "Union Shop Agreement," with the Santa Fe system and none could be present. Brother Denver T. Johnstone, our general chairman of System Council 114, could not be present due to business at another point. However, the I.O., was represented by Brother Henry Hayden of the Ninth District. Being a former rail member, he spoke our language.

Brother Hayden gave us a very interesting review of the history of the I.B.E.W. in general and of Local Union 360 in particular, pointing out many of the obstacles which had to be overcome in the organization and establishment of Local Union 360.

Brother Trimble thanked the I.B.E.W., and Local Union 360 for the honor, which had been bestowed upon him. He also gave us a review of his 50 years in our Brotherhood, telling of the trials and tribulations of our Brothers, in the labor movement during those 50 years, and reminded all of us, especially our younger mem-

bers, that the benefits we enjoy today were won for us through the efforts and sacrifices made by those hardy pioneers in the labor movement, and again reminded all of us that we should not become complacent, but should continue our struggles and sacrifices, not only to hold what we have, but also that we may gain greater benefits for our next and future generations in the labor movement.

Our strongest, yet our most neglected weapon at our command, is the ballot. Be sure you are a registered voter, then go to the polls election day and support those men and women, who are friendly to our cause.

The evening was finished off with refreshments, and an old-fashioned gab fest, which was enjoyed by all present.

L. E. FINSCH, P. S.

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Contribute Work for Christmas Decorations

L. U. 363, SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.—Enclosed herewith you will find two photos of the Christmas lighting at the County Courthouse, which members of Local Union 363 set up. We are also enclosing the picture and article regarding same which appeared in the *Journal-News*.

Our Business Manager Pat Damiani, said 15 of our members donated their time for three days to help with the decoration.

We will look forward to seeing the photos and article appear in the *JOURNAL* in the near future.

With sincere best wishes for a Happy New Year, I remain,

JOHN MARAIA, P. S.

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Community Contribution



The brothers of Local 363, Spring Valley, N. Y., contributed their time to decorate the County Courthouse in this attractive manner.

New Electrical Shop with Modern Conveniences

L. U. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Well here we are on the threshold of a brand new year, and as we look back over the last 12 months much has been accomplished by Local Union 409.

We feel that the most revolutionary change in the history of Transcona Shops has now taken place. The old electrical shop has gone and with it all the inconvenience of overcrowding, poor lighting, and those horrible stairs, that knocked the wind out of all who ever had to climb them. Lots of our maintenance men claimed that as they had to climb those stairs as many as 20 and 30 times a day that it constituted the hardest part of the day's work. Well all that has gone and we have now moved into a brand new shop with mercury vapor lighting, lots of ventilation, room to move around and we are now on the ground floor.

Annual Manitoba Banquet



At the head table of the annual banquet of Local 409, Winnipeg, Man., we see, from left: Financial Secretary C. Folson; Mrs. Folson; Recording Secretary R. D. Peacock, Mrs. Peacock; President I. V. Clements; Mrs. Clements; Vice President A. Moffat; Mrs. Moffat; Mrs. Zaidman; Brother B. Zaidman, Executive Committee member. At right, President Clements presents his Apprenticeship Certificate to Brother R. Bydak.



Certificates are presented by President Clements to, from left, F. R. Gillingham, P. J. Milliard and R. Gvozdecki.

As to be expected, there are quite a few bugs to be worked out in our new home, and we have every confidence that it will all be done in due time. A great deal of the credit as to layout and design must go to our general foreman, Brother Bus Benninger and to all the Brothers who worked on the construction of the new Transcona Electrical shop.

During the year we have been fortunate to have maintained a fairly steady volume of employment within our Brotherhood. It is our most sincere hope that during 1958 this trend will continue and that all our Brothers will continue to enjoy good health and prosperity.

At our general meeting of September 5, 1957, the following Brothers were presented with retirement gifts, N. Bennister, R. W. Stark, Bert Gregory, W. Castildi and P. D. Strange. We wish them one and all, many years of happy, carefree retirement.

We concluded our activities of 1957 with our annual Banquet and Dance. Brother I. V. Clements presided and presented I.B.E.W. Apprenticeship Certificates to the following Brothers, R. Bydak, P. J. Milliard, R. Gvozdecki, F. R. Gillingham, K. W. James, E. Pilote, C. Lauman, D. C. Stammers, W. Grenaway and Len Hoskins.

We all feel confident that each of these new journeymen will carry out his duties in accordance with the highest principles of the electrical craft.

Brother T. Dickson was in charge of the entertainment and dancing which was fully enjoyed by 250 mem-



Brothers E. Tench and W. Casteldi, two 409 pensioners, enjoy the banquet.

bers and their friends. The Entertainment Committee did a real bang up job on the affair. Congratulations.

We are very proud to record the promotion of two of our Brothers to supervisory positions at the Transcona Coach shops. They are R. D. Peacock and E. Ayre.

Brother E. Ayre was our Grievance Committee chairman and Brother R. D. Peacock our recording secretary. We all wish them the best on their new assignment. Brother G. Knox is our new recording secretary.

Well this is all for now so we will close our report for 1957 with the hope that during 1958 all the Brothers will enjoy good health and prosperity.

JOHN LOWRIE, P. S.

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Dedicate Labor Temple In Sioux Falls, S. D.

L. U. 426, SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—What united labor can accomplish was

evident recently with the dedication of our new labor temple. Six thousand five hundred union members represented by 43 trade unions banded together for the common cause.

A board of directors elected by stockholders is responsible for control and maintenance of the new labor temple which is entirely owned by union labor.

Early in October 1955, seven directors were elected to sign articles of incorporation for what became known as the Sioux Falls Labor Temple Building Association. Their duties included selection of a site for the new meeting hall. The board consisted of H. G. Walser, LeRoy Brookfield, Porter Peterson, Neil Larson, Orlo Stickney, C. W. Shrader and Francis McDonald. The association was incorporated as a non-profit corporation and common stock was sold to locals connected with the assembly.

The brick and concrete structure with 15,000 square feet of floor space stands on the southwest corner of the intersection of Ninth and Fairfax. The ground floor is devoted to meeting halls, a kitchen and an auditorium with seating capacity of 350. The second floor is consumed by offices. All 43 affiliated unions and 12 auxiliaries will be housed under one roof for the first time.

There were many guests at the dedication to wish us luck—among those present was our Mayor Fay Wheeldon.

JACK ARCHER, P. S.

Activities at Riverside, Calif.



This is the crew of the Riverside Plaza project, members of Local 440, Riverside, Calif. Left to right, First row: A. Andrews; R. Schroeder; H. Reed; H. Ingalls, foreman; H. Grottness; H. Johnson; R. Salazar; C. McClellan, C. Johnson; L. Hoffman, foreman; E. Mathews, general foreman. Second row: R. Bartoo; H. Turpen; G. Norris; W. Calder; H. Callahan; J. Misfield; A. Schumacher, steward. Third row: R. Chaffins; R. Pitt, foreman; G. McClellan; W. Smith; S. Hutchison; R. Cochran; K. Ford. Standing in doorway; J. Watson, electrical contractor on job.



At the local's ninth annual apprenticeship completion ceremonies are seen, from left: Jim Peppas; Neil Bussee; Dean Bleer; Dwight Bradbury, and Cecil Maxson, secretary, Riverside Area Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Build Co-operative Home



New labor temple on the southwest corner of the intersection of Ninth and Fairfax, Sioux Falls, S. D. Forty-three trade unions, including our Local 426, banded together for the building of this temple. Meeting halls, a kitchen and 350-seat auditorium are included.

Report on Classes For Riverside Members

L. U. 440, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.—Our election was held in June and the following officers were elected: President R. Busse, Vice President C. Maxson, Recording Secretary E. F. Mathews, Financial Secretary H. Ingalls, Treasurer W. Smith, Business Manager W. Stephenson. Executive Board: D. Durham, H. McDowell, R. Burke, R. Salazar, R. Harper. Examining Board: C. Moody, A. Rogelstad, H. Walden, H. Grottness, S. Hickman. These officers were elected for the ensuing two years.

We report to you on our classes. A Cable Splicing School has been in progress in L. U. 440 for the past year and one-half; also an Electronics School, both of which have been very well received as evidenced by the attendance of the Brothers of L. U. 440. Recently another Electronics Class has been started in Palm Springs for the Desert area.

We have a very active sick committee who help whenever necessary to cheer a sick brother in any way that is possible. The work of this committee is most commendable.

Now about our apprenticeship program—there are two Joint Apprenticeship Committees in Local 440, one for the Riverside area and one for the Desert area, the latter commencing with the 1957 first semester.

Apprentices graduating from the Riverside area apprenticeship school in May 1957 as journeyman wiremen were J. Peppas, N. Bussee, D. Bleer and D. Bradbury. Certificates were presented by C. Maxson, secretary of the Riverside Area Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

The apprenticeship program is very active in this area as evidenced by the number of apprentices entered and the majority that stay until they graduate into qualified journeymen after four years of apprentice school. The apprenticeship program from this scribe's viewpoint should be encouraged wherever and whenever possible in the various locals of the IBEW throughout the world.

The knowledge the apprentices obtain in training in regard to the electrical trade and the principles they learn about our IBEW and the high standards that are set for them to perform as journeymen will make them the master craftsmen of today and tomorrow.

Work has been very good for the past year both in housing and commercial work and some industrial. The biggest job in the city of Riverside proper has been the Riverside Plaza, a huge 40-acre shopping center. The job was started in December 1955 and is now nearing completion. There are 54 stores and buildings in the project, including a four-story office building and bank combined. The peak of the job saw about 50 men in the crew. Some of the Brothers came from neighboring locals and a few from locals of the Midwest and East Coast. Watson Electric of Riverside is the electrical contractor on this job. Good cooperation between the contractor and the local union has resulted in a fairly smooth-running job. The enclosed is a group picture of men on

the job on one of the occasions we could get a group together.

We were all saddened by the passing of Brother C. S. Robbins, a lineman of L. U. 440. He was fatally injured in an automobile accident. "Robbie," as we all knew him, was quite a man in performing his work on any size stick that came his way. He could always be depended upon for protecting union rights and bettering the principles that the IBEW stands for. The local union charter has been draped for 30 days.

It has been some time since you have heard from L. U. 440 out here in the Far West. Would like to say "hello" to all Brothers everywhere, and especially the ones from other locals who have helped us man our jobs at various times.

E. F. MATHEWS, JR., P.S.

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Handbooks Presented To Graduate Apprentices

L. U. 488, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—At a recent meeting of the Bridgeport Area Electrical Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, five graduate apprentices, all members of Local Union 488, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, received a gift from the Joint Industry Board of the Electrical Contracting Industry of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and vicinity. It was the volume, "American Electrician's Handbook." The five graduates were: Richard Leo Herlihy, Ed-

ward Joseph Kelly, Alexander Donald Makar, David Thomas McPadden and James Joseph Payden.

The Joint Industry Board has also allocated \$1,000.00 for the purchase of electrical equipment and supplies for the use of our apprentices who attend related instruction classes of Bullard-Haven Technical School.

At the present time we have 32 apprentices in training. Last year, 1957, marked the 10th year that this Apprenticeship Committee has been active and in that time we have graduated 61 apprentices. All of these graduates are members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In the picture, which was taken the night of the meeting are, first row, left to right, Fred L. Daly, Secretary; Harry Silverstone; Albert S. Indenbaum, Chairman; Fred Gratchian. Back row, left to right, James Payden; Richard Herlihy; Fred Smith, Federal Apprenticeship Bureau Representative; John E. Creevy, Business Manager, Local Union 488; Edward Kelly and Alex Makar. Charles Atherton, committee member, and David McPadden, graduate, were not present at the time picture was taken.

FRED L. DALY, P. S.

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Milwaukee Local Gains 61 New Apprentices

L. U. 494, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Milwaukee Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical

Graduates of Bridgeport Area



This photo was shot the night of the graduation ceremonies of Local 488, Bridgeport, Conn. The full identification of those who took part is found in their accompanying letter.

Honored by Milwaukee



Brother Rex Fransway, business agent of Local 494, Milwaukee, Wisc., was presented a surprise tribute by a group of civic leaders at their recent apprenticeship graduation ceremonies. In the usual order are, standing: Alderman Martin Schreiber, chairman of Milwaukee's Common Council; Business Representative Guy Boldt of Local 494. Seated: E. H. Herzberg, executive manager, Electrical Contractors' Association, Milwaukee chapter; Brother Fransway, and Edward S. Madsen, state supervisor, U. S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

Industry held its bi-annual completion of apprenticeship ceremony at the Elk's Club on Thursday, December 5. Certificates of completion were issued to 61 new journeymen.

The affair was attended by all graduates and their wives or sweethearts, the officers of Local 494, and the officers of the Milwaukee Chapter, NECA. Rex Fransway, business manager of

Local 494, was master of ceremonies, and did his usual good job of introducing guests and speakers of the evening.

E. H. Herzberg, executive manager, Electrical Contractors Association, Milwaukee Chapter, presented the certificates of completion to the graduating apprentices and spoke briefly on the activities of the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry, having served as chairman of this committee.

George Streitenberger gave the acceptance speech for the graduates, expressing appreciation to the contractors for the opportunity of learning their trade and to the journeymen for teaching them the trade.

The main speaker of the evening, Edward C. Madsen, state supervisor, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, congratulated the apprentices upon their completion and urged them to continue their study and training. An industry expanding as rapidly as the electrical industry requires wide-awake men to keep pace with it. He warned the apprentices not to coast after attaining journeyman status. The one who coasts can go only in one direction—downhill.

Martin Schreiber, President of the Common Council, City of Milwaukee, was introduced to say a few words to the gathering. Much to the surprise of Rex Fransway, Alderman Schreiber presented him with a printed resolution signed by all members of the Common Council and Mayor Zeidler of the City of Milwaukee honoring

Milwaukee Members Celebrate Local's Birthday



Pictured in this view and those on the opposite page are the more than 300 members and guests who gathered to mark the 50th anniversary of Local 528, Milwaukee, Wisc. In the picture above, front row, left to right: International Representative and Mrs. Ralph E. Cline; Executive Council Chairman and Mrs. E. J. (Rex) Fransway; International Secretary Joseph D. Keenan; General Chairman, System Council 8 and Mrs. Henry Claypatch, and Local 528 President and Mrs. Robert G. Seifert.

Rex for his outstanding contributions in community affairs. The resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, Rex (Edgar J.) Fransway, Business Manager of Electrical Workers Local 494, was appointed on September 16, 1957 as Chairman of the International Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which is the top governing body of the union between conventions; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Fransway humbly accepted the appointment and credited his own union membership for this honor but stated, "This appointment is a credit to the fine job which the staff and members of our local have

done in gaining nationwide recognition," and

WHEREAS, In the past Mr. Fransway has been honored with many civic appointments as well as those associated with labor; he is a member of the County Park Commission, the Greater Milwaukee Committee, the local Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts, and the City Committee on Hospitalization and Surgical Care; he is president of the State Electrical Apprenticeship Committee composed of union and industry members; vice-chairman of the Board of Vocational and Adult Education and a member of the Board of Directors of the Electrical League of Milwaukee; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Fransway learned his electrician's trade in Appleton, he came to Milwaukee in 1919 and joined Local 494 and worked as a journeyman electrician until 1940 when he was appointed a business representative; in 1948 he was elected to the business manager post, which he holds at the present time; and

WHEREAS, Members of this Honorable Body wish to express their opinion on the said appointment; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, that it congratulates Rex (Edgar J.) Fransway on his recent appointment as Chairman of the International Ex-

More Scenes From Milwaukee Local's Birthday



Here are more of the 300 guests who marked the birthday of Local 528.

Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the permanent records of this council and a suitably engrossed copy forwarded to Mr. Fransway.

Adopted October 1, 1957

Signed by all Members of the Common Council and the Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.

Press Secretary.

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Traverse City Local Sets Up Building Fund

L. U. 498, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

—The year of 1957 has been rather kind to Local Union 498 and a review of our advances proves that statement.

We now have group insurance paid for by the contractors at the rate of eight cents an hour, as well as paid vacation at the rate of 10 cents an hour.

We have established a building fund to which each member contributes a dollar a month. Our apprentice program is really working and the Traverse City Board of Education has turned over to our class the Quonset building and the members are making full use of it. The instructor of the program is Jack Van Derstein of Saginaw, Michigan. At present there are 17 apprentices receiving instruction.

Every member who wanted to work in Manistee has had a job this year. That job has 75 men still working and it looks like it will last the rest of the winter.

On the other side of the ledger we have several of our members quite ill. George Cassidy, Clayton Crisswell and Jack Bisel are on the sick list. Our local union was saddened by the

death of Gerald McClain on November 1st. Our sympathy goes to his wife and son.

GILBERT REID, P. S.

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300 Plus Join in Local 528 Anniversary

L. U. 528, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Great was the celebration here in Braveland after Schoendienst, Matthews, Aaron and Co. made a shambles of the vaunted Yanks in the world series.

Great, is not quite an adequate term for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Local Union 528 on November 2.

In a gaily-decorated American Serb Memorial hall, over 300 members and their wives gathered to do honor to the Mother Local of the Railroad Department of the I.B.E.W., on its Golden Anniversary.

The program got under way with a very fine roast beef dinner, and as the committee chairman promised, the speeches were very few, and very short.

The general chairman of System Council No. 8, Mr. Henry Claypatch was the first speaker, and he confined his remarks to a general discussion of the growth of Local Union 528 through the years.

Our very good and trusted friend Vice President Duffy was unable to attend, due to the press of Brotherhood business elsewhere, but he was capably represented by International Representative Ralph E. Cline.

After extending Brother Duffy's regrets that he being a member of the Milwaukee Road System Council would have greatly enjoyed being with us, Brother Cline gave a general resume of the picture of organization as it affects all of us in the labor movement today. His talk was one pointing up the advantages enjoyed

today as compared to the miserable conditions existing 50 years ago.

After our program speakers had been chosen, the announcement of the appointment of E. J. (Rex) Fransway, to the position of Chairman of the Executive Council of the I.B.E.W. was announced by President Freeman.

Consistent with his good fellowship, Brother Fransway appeared on very short notice and gave a very inspiring talk, pointing out the true spirit of co-operation enjoyed between all departments of the Brotherhood today, particularly that enjoyed between our local and Local Union 494 under the leadership of Brother Fransway.

Following Brother Fransway to the podium, we were fortunate in having as the principal speaker of the evening, International Secretary Joseph D. Keenan.

Brother Keenan made one of the most inspirational speeches it has ever been our pleasure to hear.

His theme was highlighted by a comparison of "then" and "now" of more than 50 years.

He recalled conditions of 50 years ago when the average wage was 39 cents per hour, and an increase of two cents was big stuff.

The picture painted by him to demonstrate the gains made by trade unions included the 30 day work month, and working permits for 14 year olds, as compared with conditions of today.

He criticized newspapers and employers for their attacks on trade unionism, saying "if you believe all their propaganda, you would believe all union members had horns."

His talk also pointed out that in spite of the greedy actions of a few labor leaders, there are more than 350,000 dedicated labor officers in America who have as their main goal a better standard of living for the working man.

He advised all present that above and beyond the national front a most important and worthy effort of unions today is the quest for world peace and the freeing of countries now under Soviet domination.

The most noteworthy comment at the conclusion of Brother Keenan's talk was uttered by one of the reporters of the local press who said "We have heard a truly dedicated individual speak."

As a fitting climax to his talk he presented to the lone remaining charter member, still working at the trade, Bert Kelly, an engraved wrist watch.

After the speeches were all made and the pictures taken, dancing to the music of a five-piece all-girl band was one of the features of the evening.

Needless to say the amber fluid for which Milwaukee is justly famous flowed quite freely, thanks to the Blatz Brewing Co., brewers of "Milwaukee's Finest."

BOB STONER, P. S.

Mark Holidays in Danville



Scene from the recent Christmas party held by Local 538 at the Douglas School in Danville, Ill. A variety of gifts and stockings were given out by Santa Claus himself.

Focus on Watertown Local



These members of Local 554 take part in the Softball League of Watertown, N. Y. Left to right, back row; Charlie Sexton; Carl Gaylor; Gail Pfister; Manager Mike Nadelin; Dick Holloway; Butch Mentry. Front row: Don Elliott; Lee Combs; Don Combs; Ed Barry; Lyle Greene; Bill Nichols. Kneeling in front: Butch Mentry, Jr.

Describes Highlights Of Danville Christmas

L. U. 538, DANVILLE, ILL.—Local Union 538 held its annual Christmas party December 21 and everyone had a nice time. As usual Santa Claus was there with a variety of gifts and stockings for the kids. We had plenty of refreshments and entertainment from the Cromwell Dancing School. The committee did a very nice job with the party held at the Douglas School.

The committee consisted of Leo McDaniels, Rollie Johnson, John Kittle, Gene Lowry and R. Kagles.

Work is slack in our area right now and we have quite a few of our members working in other locals. We appreciate getting work from out-of-town locals and perhaps we can return the favor some day. The Ter Pac plant is about finished now after more than a year under construction. Hyster is building a new plant here with a few men on that job.

MARION MADEN, P. S.

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Good Showing by Team Of Watertown Local

L. U. 554, WATERTOWN, N. Y.—While we have entered a new year,



Representatives of the central division of the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation assembled at the Roosevelt Hotel, Watertown, New York, on Saturday, December 21, 1957, for their annual meeting to plan their program for the coming year. Attending were, left to right, seated: Presidents Burton J. Storrin, Potsdam Local 836; Clinton E. Johnson, Oswego Local 478, chairman of the central executive committee; Arthur W. Tidd, Watertown Local 554. Standing: Neil E. Huff, vice president, Watertown Local 554; Kenneth Haskins, financial secretary, Syracuse Local 1484.

we would still like to bring you a highlight from 1957. The Local Union 554 Softball Team ended the regular season the last week of July, finishing

fourth in the City Softball League, which was composed of 10 teams.

During the first weeks of August the Local Union 554 Team defeated

the second place team, Joe's Casino, in the semi-finals, a best two out of three series. Gail Pfister, outfielder of the Local Union 554 Team, hit grand slam homers in each of the two games, helping the team sweep the series. Carl Gaylor, the team's star hurler, won and completed both games, pitching a two hitter in the first game. The Local Union 554 Team then went down to defeat in the finals, being beaten by the league leading Avon Shoe Store team, in a three out of five series.

Manager Mike Nadelin was back at the helm for his second year. Other veterans were Brothers Don Elliott, Lee Combs, Lyle Greene, Art Peck, Charlie Sexton, Dick Holloway, Don Combs, Carl Gaylor and Butch Mentry. Newcomers Rod Tidd and Ed Barry helped to bring added punch and more speed to the team. Brother Bill Nichols was, and has been, score keeper since the team was formed.

On August 28, all the teams in the league were honored at a banquet held at the Northside League. The winning teams, in the league and the playoffs, were presented with individual trophies along with separate team trophies. Local Union 554 brought home a Team Trophy plus individual trophies for each member of the team.

All are looking forward to an even more successful season next year.

DONALD E. ELLIOTT, Acting P. S.

31 Enrolled in Me. School for Journeymen

L. U. 567, PORTLAND, ME.—Back to school, is the order of the day in Local Union 567. In Lewiston, their unit is off to a good start with 12 enrollees, while in Portland 25 men con-

tinue up the ladder towards their goal: journeymen in their own right.

While the apprentice struggles upward, many of our journeymen continue onward, because we, as electricians, can never stand still. So to that end our Electronics School for journeymen is again in session at V.T.I., and this year the instructor at the Maine Vocational Technical Institute is going to Lewiston, for the first time, to teach a class of 31 journeymen in the electronics field.

At last we have a union member on the State Electricians Examining Board. Mickey Dunn, our business manager, has been appointed by Governor Muskie to serve on the Board for a term of two years.

Our sea-going members have returned from the Texas Tower after a long period without a break. It is rumored that a large group found the trip back rather rough and the head a poor place during rough weather, but Old "Shoal-Water" Green, didn't miss any of his meals.

Not too much new work around at this time of year although Milliken Brothers, have an extension on their contract for the Fraser Paper Company, at Madawaska.

The George Sears firm has completed a new A and P super market here in Portland and there are a few smaller jobs going.

At Millinocket, they have the first unit of Great Northern Paper Company's power station, on the line with the second one scheduled for spring. The same is true of Central Main Power Company's Yarmouth Station, at Cousins Island. The first unit is on the line as of December 1st, with the second due in February.

Attendance at meetings in the past has been very poor but the last few have picked up and there is a reason,

F.L.E.! I've finally discovered there is a way to make good union men attend. Will you find out the hard way?

I know this will be a belated greeting but from your officers, Executive Board and myself, to all of you, our very best wishes are extended and may the Good Lord be good to you and yours through the coming year.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, P. S.

New Years Wishes For IBEW Leaders

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.—Have you heard the one about the two Russians on New Year's Eve banging on the gates of heaven?

St. Peter, irked by the row, finally opened the gates and said to the impatient duo: "If you two want to win places here you will have to be more quiet and approach with more humility."

One of the Russians answered: "We don't want to stay—we just want our ball back!"

Now, to get back to our own planet, and the things we wish for the new year 1958 . . .

For our International President Freeman—An automatic page turner for the many speeches he has to make.

For our International Secretary Keenan—A great big slide-rule with great big numbers and a great big periscope for peering into 1958.

For our International Treasurer Sullivan—A new pen which won't write with red ink.

For our International Executive Officers—A book entitled: "How To Win Friends and Influence Members."

For our International Vice-President Raymond—A new map of our Dominion with all the new towns and cities of Quebec underlined.

For our International Representative H. Roy—A portable helicopter so that he can get out of the bush for weekends and visit 568 more often.

For our Local Union President R. Beaudry—A pair of foam-rubber slippers for walking on eggs.

For our Business Manager W. Chartier—A rear-view mirror, so that he can see who is behind him, and what he may be about to receive.

For our Assistant Business Manager R. Gauthier—A little less pep and more ringing phrases and a daily parking space for his car on a one-way street.

For our Local Treasurer L. St-Laurent—More income tax exemptions on personal income for 1958 and a pen with a gold point and a barrel of ink.

For our Local Executive Board—A few yards of flexible tape to measure their decisions and a great big microscope to see the little bugs in their recommendations.

Gathering in Portland



Members of Local 567, Portland, Maine, at a most important gathering at Lake Shore Inn on Tripp Lake. L. to R. Dick Woodhead; Joe Foley; Ike Burr; Tony Walsh; Norm Vielleaux; Larry Groleau; Cheney Ford. For details see their local's letter.

For the French-speaking members of our Local—A new printing of our Constitution written in French.

For the English-speaking members of our Local—More patience at local meetings during discussions carried out in French.

For all our members whoever they may be—Continued employment and a safe journey through 1958.

For the writer (with reservations)—A fervent hope for your forgiveness for having made the English language say things it was never intended to say. . . .

A la veille de cette nouvelle année, la coutume veut que nous formulions des souhaits de toutes sortes; les nôtres sont les suivants:

Pour notre Président International Freeman—Un index automatique pour ses nombreux discours.

Pour notre Secrétaire International Keenan—Un gros calculateur avec de gros numéros et un gros périscope pour jeter un coup d'oeil dans l'an 1968.

Pour notre Trésorier International Sullivan—Une nouvelle plume qui ne fonctionne pas avec l'encre rouge.

Pour nos Officiers de l'Exécutif Intl.—Un livre intitulé: "Comment Se Faire Des Amis Et Influencer Les Membres."

Pour notre Vice-Président Intl. J. Raymond—Une nouvelle mappe du Dominion avec les villes et villages du Québec, tous soulignés.

Pour notre Représentant Intl. H. Roy—Un hélicoptère portatif pour lui faciliter ses sorties de la forêt pour les fins de semaine et pour nous visiter plus souvent au Local 568.

Pour notre Président local, R. Beaudry—Une paire de pantouffles en caoutchouc soufflé pour marcher sur les oeufs (sans les écraser naturellement).

Pour notre Agent d'Affaires, W. Chartier—Un miroir à deux faces afin qu'il puisse voir qui est en arrière, et qu'est-ce qu'il va recevoir.

Pour notre Assistant Agent d'Affaires, R. Gauthier—Un peu moins de vitalité et plus de sonorité et une place pour stationner sa voiture sur les rues à sens unique.

Pour notre Trésorier local, L. St-Laurent—Plus d'exemptions d'impôt pour le revenu personnel en 1958, une

Veteran



Brother L. A. McGinnis, a fifty-year member of Local 599, Iowa City, Ia.

plume à pointe en or et un baril d'encre.

Pour nos membres du Comité Exécutif, Local 568—Quelques verges de rubans flexible pour mesurer leurs décisions et un gros microscope pour mieux examiner leurs recommandations.

Pour nos membres de langue française—Une nouvelle copie de notre Constitution écrite en français.

Pour nos membres de langue anglaise—Plus de patience à nos réunions locales pendant les discussions en français.

Pour tous nos membres, quels qu'ils soient—Du travail en abondance et que Dieu vous protège durant 1958.

Pour votre correspondant—La fervente espérance que vous me pardonniez mes indiscretions et français.

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P. S.

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Arizona's First 50 Year Local Celebrates

L. U. 570, TUCSON, ARIZ.—Local Union 570 has attained that rare distinction of becoming a fifty-year old Union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in continuous standing since July 27, 1907—the first local in our history in Arizona. The week of December 2nd through December 7th was observed as the golden anniversary of Local Union 570 with 50 years of dedicated service

to the electrical industry in the Tucson area.

Badge of Honor pins were awarded Tuesday night, December 3rd, at our regular meeting to 20 men, who have a combined total of 570 years' membership in Local 570 of I.B.E.W. A 50-year pin was awarded Roy Geary of Tucson, one of the two surviving charter members who formed the local on July 10, 1907. The other is H. B. Wenk, who now lives in California. Forty-year pins went to Glenn Eastman and Charles Mead, both of Tucson. Harve Blomquist and Sam Michael were awarded 35-year pins, and George G. Cooper was given a 30-year award. Fourteen 20-year pins were awarded also by S. T. Scott, International Representative.

On Friday night, December 6th, a very successful benefit dance was held both in honor of the Golden Anniversary, and as a benefit for disabled members. A quantity of beautiful door prizes, donated by electrical contractors of Tucson, peppy music and a happy holiday spirit all combined to make the evening a memorable one for all.

WILLIAM L. OWEN, P. S.

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Report of Warreners' Trip to Tournament

L. U. 573, WARREN, OHIO—I have just been appointed press secretary and will try to bring the Brothers up to date on the happenings from this local.

We had our local election in June. Brother Lee Martin was elected to his third term as president; M. Whaley, vice president; H. Miller, Jr., secretary; G. Williams, treasurer; E. Stavara, J. Flickinger, C. Blair, Executive Board; and B. A. Thompson, business manager.

Last May, J. Stroney, H. Miller, Sr., H. Miller, Jr., M. Milone, L. Winwood and yours truly journeyed to the IBEW National Bowling Tournament in Des Moines, Iowa. We didn't come away with much prize money but we sure had a wonderful time. The Des Moines local is to be congratulated on the wonderful accommodations, program and the way things were handled. The most interesting highlight

Gallery of Local 605 Members



Across the page we see these members of Local 605, Jackson, Miss.: Brother A. A. Ware; Brothers Moak and Denman and Zeke Charles (Local 51), and Brother W. F. Ramage.

PRESS SECRETARY *of the Month*

Our salute to our press secretary for this month of February takes us down to the sunny Southland and L. U. 323 of West Palm Beach, Florida.

Benjamin G. Roeber has been writing articles for "Local Lines" for his local union off and on since 1948. Throughout 1957, he was the regular press secretary, appointed by the local union president and submitted a letter each month.

Brother Roeber was born in New York City in 1891. He writes us that he served his apprenticeship in a small town "where the first qualification for a helper was to be able to care for a horse and wagon." Later he was employed by the New York Edison Company. He started in the wiring department, worked through several departments, until he was assigned to the Emergency Department, supervising some 38 men "shooting trouble."

Later Brother Roeber tried other types of work but came back to the electrical industry, and joined L. U. 323. That was 33 years ago.

In addition to his service to L. U. 323 as press secretary, Brother Roeber has also served as recording secretary, as a member of the Executive Board, as chairman of the first Apprentice Training Committee and three terms as treasurer of his local.

Brother Roeber retired last year but has continued to "pinch-hit" as press secretary and in addition to sending contributions to "Local Lines" he has written a column for the *Palm Beach County Labor News* each week.

Brother Roeber is married, has two married daughters and five grandchildren. He says his lot is a most happy one. He says he is most grate-



Benjamin G. Roeber

ful for his wonderful experience in the IBEW and for the fine association he has had with officers and fellow members of the IBEW and contractor members likewise.

Brother Roeber has a motto which he would like to see all members of his local in particular and the Brotherhood in general adopt—"Service Is Our Most Important Asset."

We congratulate Brother Roeber on the fine contribution he has made to his local and the entire IBEW and urge him to keep up the good work for many years to come.

was the banquet in the Veterans Memorial Stadium. The program was really terrific. The dinner was very good.

On August 4th we had our 12th annual family picnic at Geauga Lake Park. Our hats off to Brother George Seekins and his committee for a very wonderful job done in handling the picnic. A very wonderful time was had by all. The refreshments, ice cream and coffee, were furnished by the local. There were plenty of games for the young as well as for the old. Some of the members really felt the effect of the ball game for the next few days. The local furnished the rides on the amusements as well as donated a lot of very fine electrical appliances.

We also sponsor a 10-team bowling league with financial help from seven local contractors, one supply house

and two are sponsored by the local. Yours truly is president, J. Flickinger, vice president, and F. Toot, secretary. We don't have many high average bowlers but we have a lot of fun. This is the fourth year for our league.

This local has 106 local men working in our jurisdiction, nine travelers and 37 local men elsewhere about the country.

R. K. HORTON, P. S.

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Young Veteran Chosen In Champaign-Urbana

L. U. 601, CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILL.—As the year of 1957 comes to an end, Local 601 can look back on a very prosperous and happy year. All of our members had steady work at home and at the same time there were

about 50 Brothers from out of town working with us. However, the rush is over for the winter and most of our visitors have gone. It looks as if work will be fair this winter but we do expect a lot of work next summer.

Our election was last June at which time a young Brother and veteran of World War II, Richard B. McNatten was elected our new president. He is the youngest man to hold this office since I became a member in 1938. He has proved himself to be a very good officer.

Brother J. M. "Scotty" Johnston is our new business agent. He certainly is capable of handling his job.

On Labor Day, L. U. 601 entered a beautiful float in the Labor Day Parade. It wasn't quite good enough, however, for the Steamfitters entry took the prize. Organized labor members did themselves proud this day—the businessmen couldn't understand how we did it without asking for contributions from them.

On the day this was written, December 25th, everyone is enjoying Christmas with their family. All except me. My car was wrecked last night by a driver who ran a red light. To offset this the turkey my family had for dinner was paid for by my employer.

So goodbye to 1957, welcome 1958. Local 601 wishes all Happy New Year.

WALTER HOSTETLER, P.S.

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Professional People Leaning Toward Unions

L. U. 605, JACKSON, MISS.—Professional people seem to be slowly but surely leaning toward organized labor for the representation and benefits which have been afforded working people in the non-professional categories now for several generations.

The outmoded thought that the word "labor," and the meaning usually associated with our unions, would lower the prestige of the professional worker, is gradually being forgotten. And so we are very happy to learn of the many groups of these people joining up with our AFL-CIO affiliated unions.

We understand that many groups of highly professional people such as plane pilots, engineers, teachers, supervisors and office workers, are in. Of course we have chartered locals representing utility office workers in our own union. We look forward to our unions growing by leaps and bounds with addition of these many groups of very fine people. And so, we say to you new Brothers and Sisters, a great big hearty welcome to you and may the benefits and pleasures which you will reap from your new affiliation be many.

Our local is planning to open the contract for our members employed by line contractors, for negotiation of wages and working conditions some time between now and May 1, 1958. The first step has been taken in that there has been a committee named to handle proposals and negotiations. Those elected were: J. W. Russell, Floyd Welch, C. H. Alday, Philbert Axton and E. E. Canada.

J. W. RUSSELL, P.S.

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Youthful Crew Credited With Power Plant Progress

L. U. 654, CHESTER, PA.—In anticipation of the long-looked-for vacation in Florida, I am writing this letter prior to and during our departure.

While looking forward to our more or less three months stay in the "Sunshine State," I am leaving with some regret a job really enjoyed.

Our local union can well be proud of the job Gerry Smith and his crew are doing in the erection of the Philadelphia Electric power plant in Eddystone, Pennsylvania. We dare say that this huge project, from the electrical construction standpoint, is supervised by as young a group of men as ever before in the history of the IBEW ran a job, and what a job!

At our last regular meeting held December 12, we had as our guest, International Representative Charles Scholl.

Brother Scholl has been doing organizational work in our territory for some time. We enjoyed having him at our meeting.

Today, we face problems, not new, in the Brotherhood, but more pronounced. We must face and deal with them always with the thought in our minds that the International Brotherhood and our local unions' interests come first. We must have confidence in our officers, both I. O. and local, in their efforts to advise and guide us in making decisions.

Down through our history we have found that what is good for the Brotherhood as a whole has also been good for us. Let us therefore face the future with confidence that we will go forward, as we have in the past, and our problems will be solved.

We think now of John Nutter and Bill Lucke having all the comforts of home on their nice snug jobs while we are lying under a palm tree, because the sun is too hot. But that is life. Hope we can take a four-hour coffee break twice a day in stride.

J. A. (Doc) DOUGHERTY, P.S.

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Apprentice Linemen at Hot-Stick School

L. U. 659, MEDFORD, ORE.—A hot-stick school was held in the arena of

the Grants Pass, Oregon fairgrounds, by the California-Oregon Power Company for the instruction of apprentice linemen. This class had a three-day session.

Jim Dolan of the Safety Live Lines Tool Company of Oakland, California, provided the necessary tools and most of the instruction. Dolan was formerly a lineman in the Grants Pass District for COPCO. His work now consists entirely of "hot line" demonstrations for the Safety Live Lines Company.

A distribution line consisting of four poles, the usual dead ends, conductors, cross arms, insulators, and all other devices needed to simulate actual working conditions were set up in the huge barn ordinarily used by the Sheriff's Posse for its horse shows. The installation was made under the direction of F. E. Boardman, Grants Pass District superintendent, by his assistant, F. G. Prescott, assistant superintendent in charge of construction.

Claude Haggard and his assistant Don Rutter, himself a former lineman and expert with hot tools, were both present to observe the safety aspects of the apprentices as they went through their paces.

This session of the school consisted of changing out dead ends, crossarms, insulators, armor rods, etc. and was attended by only 10 of the company's apprentices. COPCO is planning at the present time to extend this type of instruction to all its apprentices at regular intervals. The apprentices themselves are all in favor of the schooling as it gives them the benefit of practical training, theoretical training, introduction to new devices and tools, all under the direct supervision of safety directors as well as hot tool experts.

Those who attended the first class of the school were all apprentices with two years or more experience.

They are as follows: C. J. Willis and H. E. Bormuth of Grants Pass, Oregon; Jim Pond, L. E. Johnson, Ray Shaver of Medford, Oregon; Kenneth Kitchen of Klamath Falls, Oregon; Joe Condery of Myrtle Creek, Oregon; Lennis Johnson of Crescent City, California; Wayne Miller of Dunsmuir, California; J. Wray Hodgen of Yreka, California.

Charles W. Crary, business agent of Local 659 finds it necessary to travel by car a total of 875 miles to attend the unit local meetings of the few men mentioned above. The above group is only a small portion of the total number of local units associated with Local 659.

PRESS SECRETARY.

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Graduate Apprentices at Gary and Hammond, Ind.

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—The 16th Annual Electrical Apprenticeship Graduation Banquet, sponsored by the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 697, Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee of Lake County, Indiana, was held on Thursday, October 17, 1957, at Phil Smidt's Restaurant at which time six graduating apprentices were honored and presented certificates of completion by the United States Department of Labor and the National Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee for the Electrical Industry.

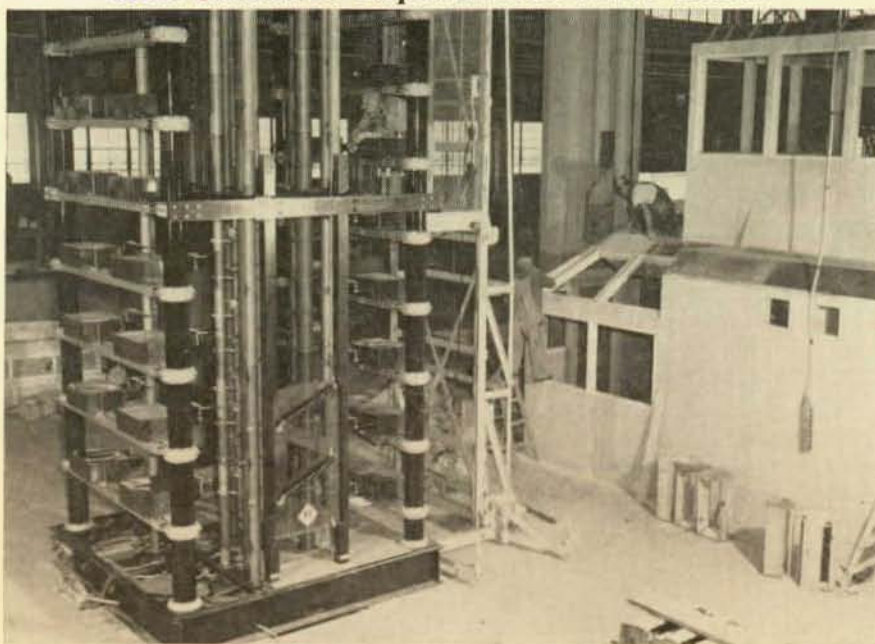
The evening began with a fine dinner served to the 125 guests, officers, contractors and apprentices. Included on the guest list were people connected with the electrical departments of the Steel Mills, Oil Refineries, Utilities and other Industrial Plants located in Lake County.

Complete Apprentice Training



These six young men were graduated to the rank of journeymen by Local 697, Gary and Hammond, Ind. From left, they are: Eugene Lottes; John Hawk; Richard Harwood; Robert Raschan; Harry Savage, and Armand Boltovitz.

Allis-Chalmers Expansion at Terre Haute



Members of Local 725, Terre Haute, Ind., are employed on expansion work at the Allis-Chalmers plant there. Final work is being done on the impulse generator and its control RM to the right. The control room consists of a photo dark room, a conference room on top and fine instruments for testing the transformers.

Mr. Harold Hagberg, business manager of Local 697, IBEW, served as master of ceremonies, and, as usual, did an excellent job.

Reverend J. W. Acker, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church of Hammond, gave the invocation.

Joseph Klen, Hammond City comptroller, in the absence of Mayor Edward Dowling, gave the address of welcome.

Guest speaker for the evening was

the Honorable Ray J. Madden, Congressman of the First District, Indiana, who gave a very interesting talk on the need of enlarging the apprenticeship training program on a national basis. He had personally inspected the Electrical Apprenticeship Training School and program in Lake County, and praised the entire program very highly.

Harold Hagberg pointed out that Lake County has one of the first joint

apprenticeship training programs to operate its own school and hire a full time instructor. This year the committee members were able to step up the program to 40 new apprentices and hope to continue this rate for a few years. The success of the electrical program in Lake County, Indiana has been proved by the records of the men who have graduated from the apprenticeship ranks. At the present time most of our jobs are being supervised by our former apprentices and most of the present officers of the local union are former apprentices. In addition, some of our graduated apprentices have advanced into the engineering field and others are shop superintendents.

Hagberg also stated that the Apprenticeship Committee of Lake County, Indiana, feels that the apprenticeship training program is very necessary to encourage a more careful selection of men coming into the electrical trade, to provide the best training available for apprentices now in the trade, to provide training that will equip these men for profitable employment and good citizenship, to insure the employer the best possible workmen, and the public the best possible workmanship.

John Murray, regional director of the NECA, fourth district, made the presentation of certificates to the following apprentices: John R. Hawk, Richard Harwood, Harry Lee Savage, Armand Boltovitz, Eugene Lottes, Robert Reschan. He also presented these new journeymen with IBEW lapel pins which they were very proud to receive.

Acknowledgement from NECA was given by Clare Oesterle, president of the Lake Counties Indiana Chapter,

Local 827 Members Cheer Little N.J. Shut-Ins



Giving Santa a hand are these smiling members of Local 827, New Jersey telephone workers, who dressed these lovely dolls for children in area hospitals as Christmas gifts.

NECA, who also had some additional things to say about the new apprenticeship program and some of the problems confronting the apprentices and the contractors.

Following the program the group was treated to some fine entertainment.

The Apprenticeship Committee consists of the following: Management: Russell Nelson, chairman; Edward Mormal, William Woodward; Labor: J. R. Hagberg, secretary-treasurer; L. H. Davis, Jr., A. J. Mazure; Consultants: O. A. Wishman, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor; J. R. Marks, chapter manager, NECA, Lake Counties Indiana Chapter.

We also wish to announce in this letter that John W. Leary, 5946 Hohman Avenue, Hammond, Indiana, passed away on November 7, 1957. Mr. Leary, a native of New York, came to Hammond in 1901, working for the Erie Railroad and later for Western Union, in charge of line repairing of this division, for about nine years. In 1910 he resigned this position and was appointed City Electrical Inspector of Hammond, and in 1912 he became a member of Local Union 697, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He devoted a great deal of time in fighting for and maintaining good working conditions and benefits for the IBEW in its early days. Later he went into the tavern business, was in this business until 1917. He ventured into business on three occasions but always kept his membership in the IBEW.

In 1945, Mr. Leary went on pension in the IBEW. On October 20, 1952, he was honored with a 50-year gold pin and certificate for his 50 years of faithful service in the IBEW. At the time of his death he had served the IBEW for over 55 years.

H. B. FELTWELL, P.S.

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Allis-Chalmers Plant Boon to Employment

L. U. 725, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Local Union 725 was indeed fortunate in having Allis-Chalmers move to Terre Haute a few years ago. They have supplied us with an abundance of work as well as aiding the community employmentwise.

We thought you might be interested in a new piece of equipment installed at the Allis-Chalmers plant for testing transformers.

As one enters the north end of the transformer building, an impressive sight is found—the 40-foot high impulse generator towering above its control room. The impulse generator promises to be a very interesting machine to all, specialist as well as laymen.

Hot Stuff



Brother Roy Meldrim of Local 840, Geneva, N. Y., recently took this picture at the Barnhart Island section of the Seaway Power project near Massena, N. Y. It looks as though the Canadian brothers were handling some pretty hot stuff, but he located the pinhole in his camera. In the background is shown one of the two Auto-transformers made by the British Electric Co. and imported from England. Beneath is a control tunnel about two thousand feet long connecting the yard with the power house. The Cable Crew is pulling miles of cable along the fourteen trays which line the two walls.

The machine has a rating of 3,000,000 volts and was designed at the West Allis Works. It is unique in that it is completely mechanized.

Provisions are being made for another similar generator on this floor in the future. This machine was erected by Tom Thomas and David Buzan of Sanborn Electric Company under the supervision of Allis-Chalmers' own technicians. At this writing the Terre Haute works personnel are concluding details and are being trained in its operation.

This particular phase of the Allis-Chalmers expansion program which started over two years ago will be finished in early 1958.

Terre Haute Local 725 is also engaging in the construction of a new, huge plant of the American Brass Company to be completed in 1959. We also are fortunate in having the Indiana-Michigan Electric Power Company select the Terre Haute area as its new generating station location which will provide continued employment for our local. It will be a unit of 450,000 capacity.

Officers of Local Union 725 are George Pair, business manager and financial secretary; John Kosco, presi-

dent; Frank Glasgo, vice president; Claude Reilly, recording secretary; John Whalen, treasurer. The Executive Board consists of Robert Armacost, Ray Nash, Charles Hallett and John Plasse. The Examining Board consists of William Nicoson, Rene Gottard, Don Sullivan and Howard Todd.

CLAUDE R. REILLY.

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Telephone Local Aids Children at Christmas

L. U. 827, TELEPHONE WORKERS OF NEW JERSEY.—Enclosed is a picture which might be entitled "Operation Santa Claus."

Reading left to right are members of the Unit Committee, Unit 16, Local 827, Telephone Workers of New Jersey. Shirley Southwick, Mary Lickfield, Terry Costello, Lynne Gibson, Jean Gardner, Gail Roberson, Frances Klinger, Virginia Vandvelt, Joan Mehl, Margaret Sammons, Alma Flippen, June Kline, Mary Long.

For the past five consecutive years the members of this unit have provided Christmas dolls and toys for children who are patients in the Cooper, West Jersey, Lady of Lourdes and Municipal hospitals of Camden, New Jersey.

They also supply the children of the Children's Home in Camden, New Jersey.

The girls who make up Unit 16 are Accounting Department workers.

This year they dressed 110 dolls. Each doll is in an original creation. After the dolls are dressed they are judged by three small girls who are not connected with any of the members of the unit. The member who dresses the winning doll receives a prize from the unit.

Those members who can't dress a doll, contribute presents for boys. In addition to the 110 dolls, 180 toys were provided by the Unit members.

The unit committee is headed by Mrs. Alma Flippen, chairman, and the Christmas Committee is under the direction of Mrs. Virginia Vandvelt. This is strictly a union project.

M. D. MURPHY, Director,
Telephone Operations.

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Undertake Negotiations With Georgia Power Co.

L. U. 896, MACON, GA.—We are in the new year now. We have left behind a series of events that is history as far as we are now concerned. So instead of looking back at the mistakes of our Brothers, let us all keep in mind, that an organization reflects the doings of its membership. We could easily profit by our mistakes, if

we would only care and want to bad enough.

The contract proposal for this year's agreement was presented to the Georgia Power Company on December 30. It is our duty now to help work into this new agreement the important conditions that our membership needs. We can do this by attendance at the meetings and expressing our desires. We are in need of strong support.

Fruit baskets were distributed to some of our less fortunate members of the local and also to two of our pensioned members. Their Christmas was a little nicer and the apprecia-

tion has manifested itself very strongly.

During December a meeting of the Southeastern Council was held in Augusta, Georgia. An official report has not as yet been given, but it has been told that the meeting was a highly inspirational one. Quite a few reports were given concerning the fine job done in other locals of the council, on contracts during the year of 1957. We are thankful and appreciate the fact that the locals on the properties of the Georgia Power Company were considered as the spearheads of the negotiations for the year 1958 for the Southeast. Holding on to such a valu-

able position, the locals here will have to give an extra punch to their negotiations. We are in high hopes that this will be one of our best years in our dealings with the Georgia Power Company.

Until next month, why not discuss our union business at the meetings, where it will really count.

E. D. FARR, P.S.

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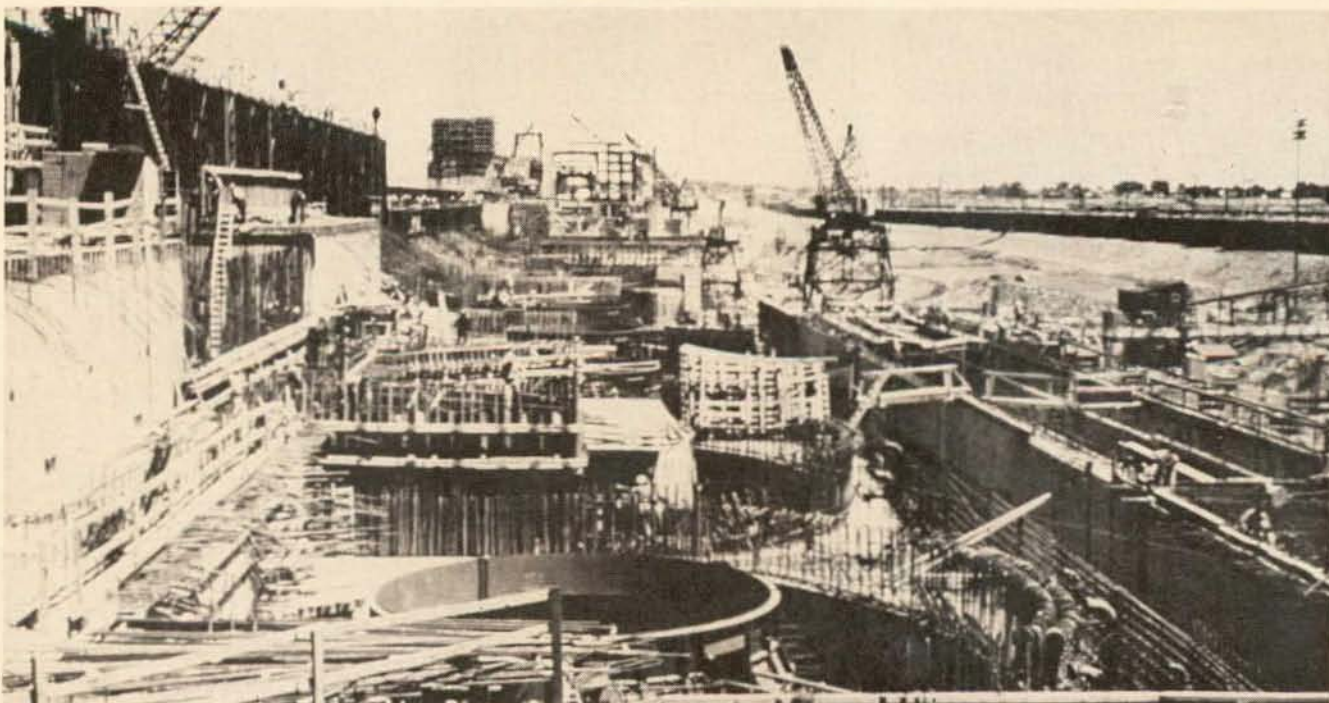
National Leaders Visit St. Lawrence Projects

L. U. 910, WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Recently, our Business Manager Wal-

IBEW Vice President Inspects Progress on Seaway



In a recent visit to the jurisdiction of Local 910, Watertown, N. Y., International Vice President Joseph W. Liggett inspected progress on the St. Lawrence Seaway. Across the page can be seen, with construction scenes in the background: Thomas Emerson of Patterson, Emerson & Comstock; Third District Vice-President Liggett, and Business Manager Walter H. Maxim, Local 910; Carl Hendrickson, Manager of Massena Electric Co., Inc.; Robert J. Stephenson, Project Superintendent for Buffalo Electric Co., Inc.; Thomas Emerson; Vice President Liggett and International Representative Alfred Terry.



This is a general picture of construction taken from the American side of the project, looking across thirty-two generator units and into Canada.

Flint Apprentice Graduation



Part of the 35 graduating apprentices of Local 948, Flint, Mich.: (from left to right, seated) Donald Minkler, Paul Comaromi; Jack Sperling; Carl Smith, instructor; Robert Vought; Dean McDonald. Back row: James Perryman; Adren Rider; Jerry Hunt; Robert Messenger; Eugene Mitchell; Bernard Bolanowski; Herbert Edwards; Henry Bastian; Steve Vargo, and Carl Young.

ter H. Maxim had the honor of conducting a tour to all the St. Lawrence projects. Prominent visitors were Vice President Liggett; International Representative Alfred Terry; Tom Emerson of the firm of Patterson, Emerson and Comstock, Inc.; Carl Hendrickson, manager, Massena Electric, Inc. (which is an associate of the firm Patterson, Emerson and Comstock, Inc.) and R. G. Stephenson, project superintendent, Buffalo Electric Company, Inc.

The primary purpose of the tour was to review and survey the electrical installations on the various projects. The major portion of permanent electrical installations on the projects, are handled by the Buffalo Electric Company, in a joint venture with Patterson, Emerson and Comstock, Inc.

Note: In one photo of Barnhart Power Dam, Tom Emerson is pointing out to Vice President Liggett some of the tremendous problems of electrical construction.

We are sorry to report that we have lost by death two of our (well thought of) members, "Shorty" Halsey Oatman and William Marney. They were good Brothers and we shall miss them.

We are happy to report that our Negotiating Committee has recently obtained an amendment to our agreement to the extent that all contractors in our jurisdiction employing IBEW members pay 2/10 of 1 percent of their gross labor payroll to the St. Lawrence Valley Electrical Contractors Association for the purpose of financing our apprentice training program. The size of these projects here in the North has put a large demand



Admiring a diploma are (from left): M. H. Dunham, chairman of the Flint Electrical Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Dean McDonald, one of the recipients, and Donald Deal, chief electrical inspector at Lansing, one of the occasion's speakers.

load on our local for apprentices. We are now training approximately 90 indentured apprentices, through high school and college facilities.

We bring to your attention the fact that our present agreement runs for two years, and on June 1, 1958, we receive a 15 cent across-the-board increase in wages, which brings our construction rate for journeymen up to \$3.65 for the year 1958.

The 1957 peak of Electricians employed in our jurisdiction was approximately 750. Our largest peak will come next summer when, no doubt, we shall have from 1000 to 1200 men on the various projects.

Members of the IBEW working in our jurisdiction have reported that they have enjoyed their work, liked the friendliness and cooperative spirit of Local Union 910 members.

We will have a large amount of construction in 1958. Alcoa started its 25 million dollar expansion this year which includes a new Rectifier Building and three new pot lines.

Reynolds broke ground this fall for a new aluminum reduction plant costing \$88,000,000.

General Motors will build a \$12 million plant adjacent to Reynolds for fabrication.

These three new projects, accord-

Joint Board of Flint, Mich.



The Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Flint, Mich., seen at the recent graduation dinner. From left to right, seated: Wm. Sneddon, business manager of Local 948; Robert Secoy, secretary of the Committee, contractor member and member of Local 948; M. H. Dunham, contractor member and chairman of the Committee; Dean McDonald, union representative. Back row: Carl Smith, instructor; Charles Amie, union representative; Louis Payne, contractor member; George Nichols, union representative; Henry Rose, president of Local 948; Clarence Haines, coordinator.

ing to all reports, will start hiring in March 1958 and peaks will be reached in July and August of 1958.

W. E. "BUCK" BAILEY, P.S.

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35 Graduated by Flint Local 948

L. U. 948, FLINT, MICH.—The Flint Electrical Joint Apprenticeship Committee held a banquet on Friday night, October 18, 1957, at El Rancho, to present diplomas to 35 graduated apprentices of Local Union 948 of Flint, Michigan.

The master of ceremonies was Mr. M. H. Dunham, Genesee Electric Company, and chairman of the Flint Electrical Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

The main speaker of the evening was Mr. Don Deal, chief electrical inspector of Lansing, Michigan. Mr. Deal praised the work of the apprenticeship program and the effect it will have on the growth of the electrical industry.

Guests of the evening, with their ladies included, were the contractors

who have sponsored our apprentices, officers of Local Union No. 948, educational coordinator of the Flint Board of Education, Clarence Haynes, our apprentice instructor, Carl Smith, and members of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Pictures shown are of various groups attending the banquet. The graduating apprentices not shown in the group were: John Arnould, John D. Behlen, Donald J. Benac, Walter M. Best, James DuCap, James E. Egan, M. R. Hatfield, Gaines Smith, Cecil Long, Jr., James A. Markee, Chas. D. Marshall, Roy Pickering, Robert E. Ryan, Wm. H. Samida, James O. Snedden, Albert R. Sperling, P. L. Rood, Robert Suski, and Roosevelt Walker. (The above fellows were not all absent as it may appear.)

GEORGE NICHOLS, P.S.

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Hits Double Standard Of Public Censure

L. U. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Again it is that time of the year when

we hear most about "good will among men." When we take notice of what is going on around us we wonder what has become of good sportsmanship, honesty, the golden rule, fair play, and good will among people. When we take stock of juvenile delinquency, adult delinquency, parent delinquency and the almost non-existence of honesty and fair play among so many of our lawmakers, one hardly dares to speculate on what conditions might be like in another 10 or 20 years. In recent months, we have seen endless news stories about a few dishonest union officials, but news stories about the hundreds of crooked bank officials are very well suppressed by the press. Is such practice honest and fair? I'm not trying to justify dishonest acts committed by union officials or anyone else, but why should one class of people be protected from publicity while others are not?

As good union members we should vigorously fight against anything that is evil and likewise do all in our power to promote that which is right, honorable and fair; and we don't need to look far away to find conditions to work on.

There seems to be a growing philosophy that "whatever we can get by with is O.K." and that sort of motto is being used by many people in business, government, professions and right on down to children in all the grades in school.

We notice that a big percentage of union members want everyone else to demand union labor where their own trade is involved but these same union members never ask for union labor when they are getting work done on their own homes, and some union men of long standing have never asked for the union label when buying clothing, appliances, furniture, etc. Can we call this one-sided practice fair play?

In our conversations with fellow workmen we find a growing tendency to belittle the other fellow by pointing out his faults and shortcomings, then elaborate and even magnify them. Can such a practice qualify as promoting "good will among men?" We better try to hunt out the good qualities of the other fellow and try to develop those good qualities wherever we can.

SHORTY PRESTON, P.S.

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Annual Christmas Fete Of Ambridge Local

L. U. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.—The Social Benefit Association held its annual Christmas party on December 14th at the Ambridge High School. It was the annual big day for the children and nothing thrilled the hearts of the children more than did Santa Claus Karolak, who was most active among the little tots.

Special features of the party were gifts and candy for all children. Dolls

of different sizes were provided for the girls, and guns, tanks, boats and airplanes for the boys. Then there was especially good chocolate candy with a cartoon movie to top it. There were plenty of door prizes and the prizes and winners for the girls were: doll, Kathy Bordeaux, blocks, Eythel Sokulowski, camera, Peggy Ann Clifford, mixer, Nanette Winkler, sewing set, Patty Nester. For the boys, camera, Ray Zalinski, Buddy Lionel toy, Arlie Cooper, Jr., chemistry set, Mike Ordons, pom pom set, Robin Janicki. There were also 20 winners of 20 silver dollars. Special thanks for the fine work Chairman Herbert Hartle and Committee Members Jan Colades, Mike Frankewicz, George Gallagher, Helen Benecki and the two former members of the committee, as well as the general chairman of all committees, President John Deyber. We also want to thank the donors of the door prizes, Joe Fingeret, Taylor Milk Company and out-of-town donors Sheffield Beer Distributor, Aliquippa and Farmers Market from Rochester.

Hunters' news—Bert Dewalt and Anthony Plese from the repair gang never come home empty handed. Dewalt bagged a deer. John Firkaly, Weismen Fitting did not get a deer, but came home with a bear and had his picture in the local newspaper with the bear.

Jake Krell, Nepcoduct was a winner in the archery championships held in New York. Congratulations.

Bill Ceasar, synthetic machines, believes there is no other profession or occupation that can compare with farming. Today Farmer Ceasar would not sell his farm for less than \$75,000.

The girls bowling league is in full swing and held a Halloween party at

Crestview Village. Let's have some news about your 1958 bowling banquet.

All employees of the National Electric Products company would like to take this opportunity to thank their employer for the Christmas turkey.

JOHN GOZUR, P.S.

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Reviews Highlights of 1957 for Chicago Local

L.U. 1366, CHICAGO, ILL.— This is the time of the year when it is proper to take inventory; to review the highlights of the past year.

On April 1, 1957 the Joint Board of Edison Locals negotiated an amendment to the current contract with the Commonwealth Edison Company that provided among other things a general wage increase of 10 cents to 14 cents. Most of our local members received the maximum and were pleased with the results.

On May 7, 1957 Alan Deatherage and Earl Wharton presented their sixth annual Service Annuitants Banquet at the American Legion Hall in Cicero. From start to finish it was a grand success. Brothers DePoy, Fanfetti, Friedman, Hoika, Rader, Roe, and Reinhart were honored guests since this is their retirement year. Brothers Espenmiller, Fitzgerald, Milnamow, and Whalen were quarter century guests. Many management employees were also present and several retired members came from great distances to help make this a memorable event. There were eight fine gifts presented as door prizes.

On October 1, 1957 Local Union 1366 started its league bowling at the

Scenes of Christmas Fun at Ambridge, Pa.



The Social Benefit Association of Local 1073, Ambridge, Pa., stages its Christmas party for the children of members.

Activities of Chicago Local



The working end and the playing end of Local 1366's year are illustrated in these views from the Chicago local. Above, we see President Stasten and Secretary Neal concluding a meeting. At right, is a scene from the annuitants banquet. Brother Earl Whar-ton, one of the affair's co-sponsors, is seen at right.



Play-Mor Lanes on East 79th Street. This sport has been a regular part of our local interests for many years.

In June of this year our local meetings were changed to the Fine Arts Building at 410 South Michigan Avenue. We have a very comfortable room here with an excellent view of beautiful Lake Michigan. The Executive Board has been host to the membership after each meeting and joins with us in coffee and cake. It was intended that this would stimulate attendance at meetings but it has not done this as yet.

At this date plans are afoot to re-open the contract in March and press for a general wage increase.

All through the year our officers were almost always able to reduce grievances to a satisfactory conclusion. Yes! It has been a good year for us and we hope it was a good year for you also. Local Union 1366 wishes all of you the very finest New Year.

VIRGIL L. SYFERT, P.S.

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Feel Curtailment of Work at Maritime Yard

L.U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Hear ye, hear ye, the bells are tolling and the horns are blowing, the merry makers are calling and wine is flowing and here I am getting off the subject of reporting for the U.S. Coast Guard Yard, so let's hold off the New Year gaiety for a while.

As of this writing the curtailment of activity at the Yard is still in effect and will continued until at least sometime after the New Year, which could be at least another month or

two. Then the workload will pick up somewhat.

It is our pleasure to welcome back to the Yard Lt. Commander Leslie J. Williamson who has assumed the duties of shipbuilding and repair superintendent replacing Lt. Commander R. S. Capp. Lt. Commander Williamson will feel at home at the Yard having previously been in the design section of the planning office, also having served as commanding officer of the military crew engaged in the reactivation of the Escanaba, and also having served as engineering officer aboard the Northwind in the Arctic and Antarctic.

Congratulations are in order for the Brothers of Local 1383 who were awarded a "Certificate of Accomplishment" on November 25th by Captain V. E. Day, commanding officer. The Brothers so honored were Robert L. Walter, our recording secretary, Walter H. Young, D. E. Follin and V. N. Hutchinson.

From the meeting hall due to inclement weather some Brothers were unable to attend the meeting, nevertheless progress was the keynote.

Let's start the New Year of 1958 by working safely all through the week.

REUBEN SEARS, P.S.

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1439 Stewards' Meeting Described as Splendid

L.U. 1439, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Hello there, friends and members of all I.B.E.W., this is Local Union 1439 of St. Louis reporting.

Negotiations have been settled and our contract for 1957 has been approved. Several advantages have been approved and other fringe benefits have been enlarged upon.

We recently had a splendid Stewards Meeting at which recent contract changes were elaborated upon and explained—this, together with some special duties comprised the meeting.

Vacations are now over and everyone has had a glorious summer and fall and is falling into the swing of the holiday season. We at Local 1439 had vacationers in all parts of our local atmosphere and some (few) even went abroad to Europe. Incidentally keep your eyes on this column, because in the very near future, I will write an article on one of our IBEW 1439 members, who spent several weeks in Europe. Had a very interesting trip, I am told—will elaborate in detail when information is given.

I, myself and family, went to Florida on vacation. Went fishing on a half-day "deep sea" excursion. Caught several types of fish I never heard of before, Sheepshead, Lady Finger, Stingaree, Sail Catfish and Sea Grunts—Oh yes, I did catch a very few good old eating fish, too!

So long for now—happy New Year to you all!

RICHARD SHINNICK, P.S.

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Kansas City Local's First Apprentice Banquet

L.U. 1464, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Our big story for this month is about our first apprenticeship banquet held on December 14, 1957, in honor of 24 graduating apprentices in two departments—Overhead and Customer Service. This also marked the third year of our organization's unique apprenticeship training program.

The course, jointly operated by Local 1464 and the Kansas City Power and Light Company, is reported to be the first established in the private utility field and is being studied by similar organizations all over the country.

Invited guests included Frank W. Jacobs, Sr., 11th District International Vice President, Elmer C. Kelly, IBEW International Representative,

Don Murphy, area supervisor, U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, Lyle V. Atterbury, Jess Brooks, Ray Schecher, and R. C. Johnson, from the company.

Apprentices honored were new Journeymen Linemen Harold R. Glauser, Raymond J. Rippley, Roscoe D. Billbe, Kenneth G. Richardson, Merle G. Birkhead, Cameron F. Smith, Harold E. Stokes, Joseph G. Buckley, Ray E. Fulps, Raymond V. Hiatt, Harold Eastland, John G. Shipman, Olin C. Smith, Gordon E. Summer-skill, John B. Duffin, Everett T. Kean, Richard L. DePuy, Bobby L. Davidson, Charles E. Keeting, Robert L. Straw, Berl J. Rodgers, and George D. Bates. New journeyman customer servicemen were James Chapman and John Copas.

Bill James, our business manager, read a paper written for "Electric Light and Power" magazine by Lyle Atterbury of the company personnel department. This paper outlined the procedure for setting up the training program. It states: "Administration of apprentice training on Kansas City Power and Light Company system is based on a joint committee approach, with equal representation for the company and the union. Believed to be a pioneer cooperative effort in this field, this program has shown encouraging results in the relatively brief period it has been in effect.

"Actual credit for the joint committee approach to the administration of the training program can be given to Public Law 308, passed by Congress in 1937, which directed the Department of Labor to promote such relationship between management and the unions throughout the nation.

"As far as our own program is concerned, joint administration of the apprentice program came about as a result of 1952-1954 collective bargaining negotiations between Local 1464 and the company.

"Agreement was reached at the time to the effect that a joint committee equally representative of the union and the company would be formed which would formulate 'Standards of Apprenticeship' for the apprenticeable job classifications covered by the Collective Bargaining Agreement. Shortly after the effective date of this agreement, such committee was formed and a series of meetings were held. As a final result, agreement was reached on a set of 'standards.'

"Throughout the initial meetings of the first joint committee, the Area Supervisor for the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, was invited to sit in. He was very helpful in offering suggestions and advice to the committee for its consideration. Every effort was made by the joint committee to insure that the final set of 'standards' did not in

My people? Who are they?
I went into the church where the congregation
Worshipped my God. Were they my people?
I felt no kinship to them as they knelt there.
My people! Where are they?
I went into the land where I was born,
Where men spoke my language . . .
I was a stranger there.
"My people," my soul cried. "Who are my people?"

Last night in the rain I met an old man
Who spoke a language I do not speak.
Which marked him as one who does not know my God.
With apologetic smile he offered me
The shelter of his patched umbrella.
I met his eyes . . . And then I knew. . . .

ROSA ZAGNONI MARIONI.



First Apprentice Graduation at Kansas City



The Kansas City Labor Beacon took these photos for Local 1464 of the Missouri local's first graduation for apprentices. Seated, left to right: Elmer C. Kelly, international representative; Ralph L. Sifferman, and Bill James, business manager, Local 1464. Standing: Frank W. Jacobs, international vice president, 11th District; Raymond J. Rippley; Harold Riley, president, Local 1464; Jim Copas, and Jim Chapman. Rippley, Copas, and Chapman are graduates of apprentice program. At right in the usual order are: Jim Copas; M. G. Birkhead; G. Summerskill, and J. Rogers.



Seated, left to right: H. Stokes, R. Rippley, and R. Fulps. Standing: G. Bates; J. Duffin; H. Eastland; J. Shipman, and J. Buckley.

any way conflict with the Collective Bargaining Agreement and a statement to this effect was included in the 'standards.'

Mr. Don A. Murphy, Area Supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, United States Department of Labor, reviewed briefly the history of the development of the apprenticeship and training programs presently in effect at the Kansas City Power and Light Company. He commended the company and Local Union 1464 for the wisdom demonstrated in the establishment of these programs. He said that special credit should be given to the Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committees for their untiring efforts in formulating the various phases of the programs. Special mention was made of the contribution to the success of the programs on the part of the instructors and the journeymen on the jobs, as well as the

splendid cooperation of the apprentices in taking advantage of the opportunities afforded them.

Mr. Murphy congratulated the young men who were being honored for the successful completion of their apprenticeship and reminded them of the fact that they should be very grateful for the privilege of serving their apprenticeship in such well organized programs.

The keynote of Mr. Murphy's remarks is contained in the following statement: "Each and every individual who is associated in any way with the industry known as the Kansas City Power and Light Company has a very necessary interest in the success of these training programs. Each must contribute to the extent of his ability and capacity. The best way to do this is to arouse real enthusiasm. Let us determine right here and now to initiate a campaign

of enthusiasm that will bring to every fellow worker and official of the company an understanding of the programs and of the important part that he as an individual has in maintaining the reputation which we have attained because of the attention that has been focused on our programs as a result of several articles in national publications of the electrical utility industry."

Frank Jacobs, International Vice President, made a short talk complimenting Local 1464 on its success in setting up the program and in following through to the finish and being able to show material evidence as proof of the success of the program.

A complete report of the Banquet was in the December 20 issue of the *Kansas City Labor Beacon*, the voice of Labor in the Kansas City area.

JOHN F. HOWELL, P.S.

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Over the Top with 1957 "Toys for Tots"

L.U. 1505, WALTHAM, MASS.—Once again this Christmas it was O.T.T. with T.F.T. Literal translation, over the top with another successful "Toys for Tots" drive. Members of Local 1505 again joined in a drive to brighten the hearts of children unable to celebrate the coming of Santa Claus in their own homes.

Over 1500 toys, gifts and boxes of candy, were distributed by the TFT caravan. Starting early in the morning on December 23rd, Santa and his caravan made stops at the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Watertown, Haynes Memorial Hospital, Jimmy Fund Wing of the Children's Hospital, Home of the Little Wanderer's, Peabody Home for Crippled Children, the Fernald School, and the Metropolitan State Hospital in Waltham. Darkness had set in before the last toy was delivered but it still seemed

bright and sunny to those members who accompanied Santa on the caravan.

The smiling faces and joyous shouts which greeted Santa at every stop and the tremendous courage displayed by the children surely brought home to each member the great importance of good health and a happy home. Perhaps we accept these as a matter of fact, and instead place too much importance on other problems which seem greater.

All the members who actively assisted in the drive wish to convey to members of Local 1505 their thanks for their contributions of all types which were instrumental in making this drive successful and your reporter hopes that the joy of the children visited may be conveyed to you through this article.

Members of the local who visited with Santa and the caravan were: Fred Newman, Jane Stevens, Dorothy Doherty, "Jay" Camarretta, Julius Gordon, "Dick" Goudy, Francis Ide and Ruth Tulis.

The enthusiasm that was shown by the rush for applications for the Apprentice Course for the Electrical and Mechanical Technician's sponsored by Local 1505, IBEW and the Raytheon Manufacturing Company was most heart warming to Andy McGlinchey, business manager. One applicant who arrived for the entrance exam on Saturday November 2nd, came all the way from Ridgewood, New Jersey. When he was asked how he found out about the course he replied that his father had read about it in the *New York Telegram* and had advised him to send up for an application. Others who arrived at 8:00 a.m. that morning came from Connecticut, Rhode Island and as far away as Pittsfield and North Adams in the Western part of Massachusetts. The applicants were given a two-hour test under the di-

rection of Mr. Luke Lomartire, coordinator of Apprentice Training for Raytheon.

The candidates who were selected were notified of their acceptance on about November 5th. Classes were started at the Training Center on November 11th.

Local 1505 held its annual Christmas Party at the union hall after completion of the regular business at our December meeting. The attendance was gratifying considering that it was our third meeting within six weeks due to special meetings because of contract negotiations.

Refreshments were served followed by professional entertainment featuring Andy Johnson, Bob Riley and Angela Dalvia. Dancing was then enjoyed for the balance of the evening.

J. J. LAWLESS, P.S.

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Lay-offs Felt by Members at Hanson

L.U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—As we near the end of 1957, business is very slack at Wheeler Reflector Company. Quite a few people have been laid off. Things are about the same all over the country, I hear. I wonder what became of the slogan six years ago "Have you had enough?—Vote for 'so and so'." That ought to get some pretty good comments.

There were some 20 members present at the usual monthly meeting. Bim Estes, the vice president, conducted the meeting and did a fine job. Jim Griffiths won the \$5.00 door prize and was he happy! He told me it was the first time he had won it, and there isn't anyone more faithful in attending meetings.

The annual Christmas party is being held tonight at the Hanson A.A.

I imagine there will be a lot of headaches tomorrow morning. My opinion is that the money for this party could be spent in a much better way, such as toward a pension, sick leave or something along those lines. But, the company is running the show and it is their business.

Lawrence Raby is back to work after being out sick for a month. Everyone is glad to see him back. . . . Harry Bearce is not too well. If any of you members can spare a little time, drop him a line. Help cheer him up. He's been with the company a long time.

Well, I will close this year of 1957 hoping I have caused no hard feelings and am willing to help anybody if asked. Good luck to all in 1958.

"SCOOP" SAYCE, P.S.

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Full-Time B.A. for Kansas City Local

L.U. 1613 KANSAS CITY, MO.—This is the first news contribution to be submitted by this local for some time, due to the illness of our press secretary.

Our local was formed in 1949, and is generally composed of the clerical employees of the Kansas City Power and Light Co. At the present time our membership is approximately 560.

In July the following officers were elected for a two-year term—W. R. Kelso, president, William E. Blackburn, vice president, Ervin Renken, treasurer, Jean Wyatt, recording secretary, and William H. Paul, business manager. The Executive Board is composed of R. J. Dougan chairman, Virginia Clark, Secretary, J. W. Marks, Fred Bragg, Wayne Rademacher, Mildred Holderbaum, Frank Barnes, and Ralph Coiner.

Now that we have a full time busi-

Make Christmas a Little Brighter



The wards of the Children's Hospital in Boston, Mass., were made a bit happier by the efforts of Local 1505, Waltham, and their "Toys for Tots" campaign. At left, President Edward J. McDonald and Business Manager Andrew A. McGlinchey act in Santa's place, as the jolly saint himself is kept busy at right.

Makes Outstanding Record



Brother A. Schlechting of Local 1631, Harmon, N. Y., has passed the 57th anniversary of his employment by the New York Central Railroad. International Representative Charles McCloskey, left, and Brother Puglia offer their congratulations.

ness manager, an office has been established at 1017 Washington. This places all three locals (412, 1464 and 1613) representing Kansas City Power and Light Co. employees at the same address.

Our contract was reopened in June for a Wage revision. In October an agreement was reached on a 6 percent increase. However, all our members are still working under the State Seizure provisions of the Missouri King Thompson Law. We will have more about that subject in the future.

By the time this appears in the JOURNAL the Christmas Holidays will be over and the members should be able to spare a couple of hours a month to attend union meetings. A committee has been appointed to work up a plan to encourage attendance at the regular meetings during the coming year. At this time I would like to remind our members that the affairs of the local are in the hands of those members who attend the meetings.

How about it Brothers and Sisters—Let's make 1958 the year that we attend all the regular meetings and have a voice in our own future.

W. R. KELSEY, President.

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Local 1631 Holds Annual Yule Party

L.U. 1631, HARMON, N. Y.—On December 14, 1957, our local union held its annual Christmas party for the benefit of its sick and retired brothers. This affair was changed from the usual stag party to a dinner-dance so the boys could enjoy the company of

their wives and lady friends. The dinner-dance was a fine social success and the local is looking forward toward holding more of them.

At the affair brother A. Schlechting was honored for attaining 57 years of service with the New York Central Railroad. The scroll was presented to Brother Schlechting by another honored guest Brother Charles McCloskey International Representative.

He is the one incidentally who presented Local 1631 with its charter.

Management was represented by Mr. F. L. Hoffman who is superintendent of shops at Harmon and who presented Brother Schlechting with a scroll. Mr. E. S. Mustain assistant superintendent of shops and General Foreman Mr. Basille were also present. Brother Puglia was the master of ceremonies. The committee was headed by Brother Rice as chairman, very ably assisted by Brothers Raguette, Dunne, Liebowitz, and Vaughn.

Enclosed is a photo of Brother McCloskey congratulating Brother A. Schlechting with Brother Puglia looking on.

HAROLD A. CIANO, P.S.

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Effects of Automation Felt in Cambridge, Ohio

L.U. 1854, CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.—

The Holiday Season is always an exciting and joyful time for most people but we'll have to say it was a very disappointing one for a great number of our members in Local 1854. An indefinite lay-off started in November and continued through December 20. Up to 40 percent of our membership was laid off. Then came a two-week plant shut-down, except for skeleton crews and inventory personnel. The remainder of the membership were recalled January 6.

Automation hit us directly for the first time recently. The company and union negotiated wages on a job description for an automatic paint spray

Distribute Christmas Baskets



In the jurisdiction of Local 1854, Cambridge, Ohio, Homer and Jethro, RCA recording stars, pose before the RCA Christmas Card Display in the Employee Lunch Area at the local plant. The display provided space for individual Christmas greetings to be posted under the respective stars designating the various working areas in the plant. Shown in the picture are, left to right: Jethro; Ruby Brown, co-chairman of the Christmas Card Program; Homer, and T. F. Whitten, plant manager. A group of the Christmas Card Committee assisted in packing and distributing the 64 baskets to families in the community. Approximately 30 different food items were placed in each of the baskets.

operator. This man replaced four to six manual paint spray operators. A reasonably satisfactory wage rate was determined to fit into our wage and labor grade scale.

An apprentice program for our Tooling Department is in the making. Discussions and partial plans so far have been accomplished.

A delegation from our membership attended a meeting in Toledo for the purpose of organizing a separate Manufacturing Council for Ohio locals and to work in conjunction with the Ohio Conference and Progress Meetings. This met with approval from the membership and we plan to be active.

December 16 was a highlight in

entertainment for all RCA employees. The Activities Association sponsored a stage show at the State Theater featuring Homer and Jethro, RCA recording artists; Dollinoffs and the Raya Sisters, dancing novelties; Ruby's pet-dog act; the Three Red-heads, dance specialties; the Original Gutis-European Comedy Tumbling Act; the Juggling Jacksons, man and woman jugglers; Bruce Stevens, musical clown and M.C.; Billy Lang and Orchestra.

In the afternoon before the show, Homer and Jethro toured the Plant and were caught in the cafeteria for a picture while viewing our mammoth Bulletin Board for posting Christmas greeting cards.

This greeting card project has operated for two years and all RCA employees participate. Money is pooled from individuals who contributed what they normally would spend in sending greetings to fellow-workers, then they post one card, with their signature, on the Bulletin Board. The money saved is used to give baskets of food to needy families in the County.

The I.B.E.W. again sponsored the Kiddies Theater Party Saturday morning, December 21, with two hours of cartoons and treats for the kiddies. Two theaters are used so all children of the community can enjoy the show.

NEVA K. JONES, P.S.

Local 1944 Members Spread Yule Cheer

All over our Brotherhood, generous IBEW members carried on projects to bring happiness to others at Christmas time. The photos here were sent to us by Mrs. Eleanor McCrock of the Philadelphia Unit of L. U. 1944, employed in the Melrose Office. (1) Margaret Clement and Catherine Wintter of L. U. 1944, prepare check for benefit of incurable cancer patients at Sacred Heart Hospital in Philadelphia. (2) Eleanor Garsed and Marie DeMarshall, Telephone Workers Local 1944, check over toys and clothing for the Wharton Day Nursery in Philadelphia. (3) Marie DeMarshall and Florence Schenck are packing toys and clothing purchased by members of L. U. 1944 for the Home for Destitute Children in Philadelphia. (4) Almost ready for the party, Jane Hildenbrandt and Flora Pruitt, L. U. 1944. (5) After helping so many worthy people, members of L. U. 1944 at the Melrose Office, enjoyed a Christmas Dinner and party of their own. Shown here: Catherine Todd, Freda Schenck, Margaret Frens, Irene McCloskey, Edith Ashley.



The Crucial Issue

(Continued from page 13)

Trades unions is to be found in the reports on the number of applications for injunctions which have been filed by the Board. As of October 1, 1957, 520 applications for such injunctions had been filed. The rate of increase in such applications mounts year to year. There were 21 such applications in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, 5 times as many applications had been filed, amounting to a total of 102 such applications. The rate promises to increase in the fiscal year 1958. Forty-three such applications have been filed in the first quarter of this year. If this rate were to be maintained during the remainder of the year, there will be a total of approximately 200 such applications for injunctions in the fiscal year 1958.

Important to Builders

These figures are of particular importance to the unions which are members of the Building Trades Department. An examination of the statistics for the years during which the identity of respondent unions could be ascertained showed that approximately two-thirds of these applications for injunctions had been filed against unions which are members of the Building Trades Department.

The statistics of Board complaints issued against unions show in the first quarter of fiscal year 1958 more complaints issued against unions than issued against employers.

Until recently a very small area has been left to the Building Trades unions for permissible picketing. When carefully safeguarded, it has been deemed legal to engage in picketing to secure recognition from an employer or picketing for organizational purposes, that is, to persuade the employees on the job to join the union.

The National Labor Relations Board has in a "first" case, decided about a month ago, adopted

an entirely new theory upon which there will be a different application of this Act and a serious restraint upon such peaceable picketing as may be conducted.

A majority of the Board has recently decided in the *Curtis* case (Oct. 30, 1957, 119 NLRB No. 33) that peaceful picketing for recognition by a union which does not represent a majority of the employees can be restrained under the Act. Now there is no direct provision of law prohibiting such picketing. A majority of the Board has developed this interpretation from the language of Sec. 8 (b) (1) (A) of the statute which forbids restraint or coercion of employees. It was believed before this decision, and I think correctly so, that the words "restraint and coercion" meant exactly what they say, that is, the application of force or direct economic pressure. The majority of the Board has now woven a tenuous web of reasoning to infer restraint or coercion of employees by reason of economic damage which the employer may suffer from the picketing. It is stated by the majority and I quote:

"Damage to the employer during such picketing is a like damage to his employees."

Board's Reasoning

In other words, when labor pickets and there is an economic loss upon the employer being picketed, therefore, says the Board, there is a resultant economic loss to the non-union employees and the picketing constitutes restraints against such non-union employees.

Although organizational picketing was not before the Board, it indicated a readiness to proscribe such picketing also because in the Board's judgment organizational picketing "exerts a coercive force upon the employees who prefer to work."

The dissenting opinion of Member Murdock is clear, lucid and, in my judgment, entirely correct as a matter of law. He points out

that the full scope of the Board's decision is "to proscribe all picketing . . . no matter how orderly and peacefully conducted."

This result of the majority's decision is obviously invalid since even the Taft-Hartley Act recognized the propriety of some forms of peaceful picketing.

Let us apply this decision to the case of the unfair employer on a Building Trades job. We find that the statute provides no workable procedure for holding certification elections. Any picketing intended to sign up the non-union employer or to organize the non-union employees cannot be undertaken until *after* the union has secured a majority of the employees. The very purpose of the picketing is to secure a majority. I need not tell you that given these factors, we wind up with the simple proposition that no feasible method remains, under the *Curtis* case, to organize a construction job on which such a non-union condition exists.

Relief Needed

This situation certainly calls for legislative relief, yet the material which issues from the legislative committees is relied upon as a proper ground for proscribing all organizational picketing. There undoubtedly are cases where organizational picketing has been conducted for improper purposes, but this cannot justify the complete destruction of a necessary right of the unions in the Building and Construction Industry.

If the right to engage in picketing by a minority union is to be proscribed by Federal law, then unions will no longer have the economic means to preserve the standard of wages which exists in union shops. This principle was recognized as long ago as 1921 by Mr. Chief Justice William Howard Taft of the Supreme Court of the United States when he stated in the *American Steel Foundries* case that, and I quote Chief Justice Taft:

"Labor unions are recognized by the Clayton Act as legal when instituted for mutual

help and lawfully carrying out their legitimate objects. They have long been thus recognized by the courts. They were organized out of the necessities of the situation. A single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer. He was dependent ordinarily on his daily wage for the maintenance of himself and family. If the employer refused to pay him wages that he thought fair, he was nevertheless unable to leave the employer and to resist arbitrary and unfair treatment. Union was essential to give laborers an opportunity to deal on equality with their employer. They united to exert influence upon him and to leave him in a body in order by this inconvenience to induce him to make better terms with them. They were withholding their labor of economic value to make him pay what they thought it was worth. The right to combine for such a lawful purpose has in many years not been denied by any court. The strike became a lawful instrument in a lawful economic struggle or competition between employer and employees as to the share or division between them of the joint product of labor and capital. *To render this combination at all effective, employees must make their combination extend beyond one shop. It is helpful to have as many as may be in the same trade in the same community united, because in the competition between employers they are bound to be affected by the standard of wages of their trade in the neighborhood.* Therefore, they may use all lawful propaganda to enlarge their membership and especially among those whose labor at lower wages will injure their whole guild. It is impossible to hold such persuasion and propaganda without more, to be without excuse and malicious."

Chief Justice Taft, whose words I have just read to you, was a conservative. But the present National Labor Relations Board will

not accept even his conservative reasoning.

IV. Restraint of Labor Appeals for Consumer Support

The Board has gone further in limiting the economic freedom of labor.

In the *Alloy Manufacturing Company* case decided November 4, 1957 the Board has ruled illegal appeals to customers and "We Do Not Patronize" lists during picketing for recognition and a union shop agreement by a minority union. I seek to make no exaggerated interpretation of the Board's decision. I shall read you the Board's own words:

"Thus, appeals to consumers and 'we do not patronize' lists contain the same threats to the [non-union] employees' livelihood as does picketing. Like picketing, they are concededly aimed at hurting the employer economically by blacklisting him in the estimation of those persons among whom he earns his living, and whose dealings support his business operations. And, as in the case of picketing, to the extent that the employer suffers the economic loss that the union seeks to inflict, the [non-union] employees' earnings are threatened with diminution, and their jobs endangered."

Again Senator Murdock dissented, courageously and forcefully. He said that the declaration of illegality of the "'Do Not Patronize' list in this case . . . places in jeopardy all union unfair lists, whatever (the) object of the boycott."

These administrative decisions and current legislative proposals strike at the very foundations of trade union economic strength. The importance of maintaining the economic strength of labor should not be overlooked even by unions which have relied on NLRB proceedings to secure recognition and bargaining rights. The weakness of such proceedings against a determined anti-labor employer has been demonstrated most recently in the cases of the O'Sullivan Heel Company and the Kohler Plumbing Fixtures Company. There,

trade unions have had to turn to the use of older patterns of economic contest.

They have had to turn to you for assistance. I think the Building Trades is the very citadel and fortress of economic strength of the labor movement as a whole. I think it is of importance not only to it but to all of the labor movement to preserve its legal foundations.

V. Funds

There has been a great deal of public discussion about unions and funds. One might gain the impression from such discussion that there is no law applicable to such funds. This is not the case.

There has also been considerable confusion among the various types of union funds. Let us, therefore, distinguish clearly between (1) Funds in Union Treasuries; (2) Welfare Funds and (3) Voluntary Contributions for Political Purposes.

1. Union Treasuries. The funds in union treasuries are definable as monies which have been received from the members of the union for the purpose of carrying on union business. Such business includes organizing, negotiation of labor agreements, payment of salaries, and payments for publications, supplies and the like. These funds are analogous to the revenues received by trade associations and corporations for the carrying on of their work.

Any labor organization exempt from income tax under Sec. 501 (c) (5) of the Internal Revenue Code is required to file an annual information return with the Internal Revenue Service by virtue of the provisions of Sec. 6033 (a) of such Code. The form prescribed for such return, known as No. 990, is lengthy and detailed. The union officer signing such return does so under the penalties of perjury.

In addition, any union desiring to avail itself of the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board must, in accordance with provisions of Sec. 9 (f) and (g) of the Taft-Hartley Act, file with the Secretary of Labor a financial report which includes much informa-

tion that is not required by the Internal Revenue Service. Any false statement contained in such report to the Secretary of Labor would subject the appropriate parties to the severe penalties of the False Information Act. Sec. 9 (f) and (g) of the Taft-Hartley Act also require that a copy of the financial statement filed with the Secretary of Labor be furnished to each individual member of the labor organization issuing such statement.

Measure Pending

There is presently pending in the Congress a resolution calling for the publication of the information filed with the Secretary of Labor under Sec. 9 (f) and (g) of the Act.

It may be noted in this connection that trade associations are not required by the Government to file any statements similar to those prescribed by Sec. 9 (f) and (g) of the Taft-Hartley Act. In this respect, therefore, the Congress has already placed special added requirements upon trade unions which have not been placed upon similar organizations.

Now it may be said, and it will be said, that these reporting and disclosure requirements of law presently in effect have not prevented defalcations and similar misuse of union funds. This is true, but should we not ask whether the incidents which have come to recent attention constitute justification for the enactment of new and burdensome laws? We all know that even the most rigid accounting and supervisory governmental controls applicable to banks and insurance companies have not prevented large-scale embezzlements and defalcations. We also know that in each and every state there are laws applicable to criminal conduct which do not contain any exceptions for union treasuries. Nevertheless, the cry has gone up for the enactment of further Federal law on this subject.

A legislator, of important standing in the Senate of the United States, has recently come forward with a bill to amend sections 9 (f)

and (g) of the Taft-Hartley Act. The important features of this bill include (1) a requirement that every labor organization, regardless of whether or not it wishes to use the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board must file the prescribed return with the Secretary of Labor or be punishable by a fine of up to \$50,000. This requirement would apply to every labor organization which represents employees in an industry affecting commerce. Under present legal definitions of commerce, the filing requirement would apply to almost all labor organizations, large and small. (2) Although this legislative proposal would establish a penalty for failure to file of up to \$50,000, there is continued the penalty of deprivation of service by the National Labor Relations Board, which is set forth in the present law. (3) As I have stated before, reports now filed with the Secretary of Labor under Sec. 9 (f) and (g) of the Act are subject to the provisions and penalties of the False Information Act. The legislative proposal establishes a much broader test than the False Information Act for the assessment of criminal penalties of fines up to \$5,000 and imprisonment up to 5 years. A new test is proposed whereby these severe criminal penalties can be applied to the individual officers of the labor organizations filing the return if they "knowingly and with intent to deceive the Secretary of Labor or any other person" file a return *omitting* information required by this Section of the Act. (4) The Secretary of Labor is authorized by this legislative proposal to conduct investigations for the purpose of ascertaining whether violations have occurred and if he is of the opinion that such is the case he is required to bring the facts with respect thereto to the attention of the Attorney General of the United States. The Secretary is also required to make all reports available for public inspection.

A Sweeping Proposal

It is my purpose in describing this legislative proposal to bring to your attention its wide extension

of the present scope of the 9 (f) and (g) requirements of the Act, the dual penalties provided, and the departure from the ordinary limited definition of criminal liability under the False Information Act into a broader and more vague definition of such criminal liability. It must also be realized that this legislative proposal would apply not only to large unions having the resources to employ technical assistance, but also to the many small unions with part-time or unpaid business managers.

2. Welfare Funds. The second type of fund with which we are concerned is the so-called "welfare fund." It may be defined as a fund which is established for the purpose of providing pensions, insurance and the like for the benefit of employees and their dependents. Usually, the revenues of such funds are derived from employer contributions which actually come out of the earnings of the employees and which constitute part of their compensation. Not infrequently, employees contribute directly to these welfare funds.

Most of these funds have been established by employers without the participation of labor organizations. The decision of the National Labor Relations Board in the *Inland Steel* case furnished a legal basis for the participation of unions in the establishment and administration of welfare funds. The Board ruled that welfare funds were a mandatory subject of collective bargaining and that an employer who refused to bargain on such matters as his pension or insurance plan for employees was guilty of an unfair labor practice.

It is agreed by labor that legislation which would provide for disclosure of the financial affairs of welfare funds is appropriate and desirable. The objections, strangely enough, come from management sources. Although no reasonable distinction can be drawn between welfare funds established and administered unilaterally by the employer, these management sources (and they include the NAM) wish to limit the legislation to welfare funds in which unions partici-

pate. There is no sense or logic in such a limitation.

There is an additional point in the matter of welfare funds which I think has not come into full view. These welfare funds have already become the subject of extensive legislation and regulation by laws which have been placed on the books of six states.

The names of these states, the enactment and effective dates of their respective laws are as follows:

Washington, approved April 4, 1955, effective June 22, 1955.

New York, approved April 18, 1956, effective September 1, 1956.

Wisconsin, approved August 7, 1957, effective August 22, 1957.

California, approved July 8, 1957, effective September 11, 1957.

Connecticut, approved May 28, 1957, effective October 1, 1957.

Massachusetts, approved September 24, 1957, effective October 1, 1958.

These laws are typically quite detailed with respect to both reporting of financial matters and the examination thereof by state insurance and banking departments. A number of these laws apply not only to welfare funds operating solely within the state but also to national welfare funds to which employers in the state make contributions or from which employees in the state derive benefits.

Two of these states (Washington and Massachusetts) regulate unilateral employer welfare funds as well as welfare funds established or administered jointly by employers and labor organizations.

The Massachusetts law defines a "trust" subject to its provisions as including:

" . . . all funds derived in whole or in part from contributions from employers or employees or both, and designed for the purpose of paying or providing for medical or hospital care, pensions, annuities, benefits on retirement or death or unemployment of beneficiaries, compensation for injuries or illness, insurance to provide any of the foregoing, or life insur-

ance, disability and sickness insurance or accident insurance for the benefit of beneficiaries or their dependents."

There is, therefore, precedent in two states' laws supporting the labor position in favor of applying regulations to welfare funds established by the employer alone as well as to collectively bargained welfare funds. The remaining four states, including the State of New York, exclude from regulation unilateral employer welfare funds.

It is obvious that the existence of these state laws and the pendency of similar measures in other states raises the important question of whether there should be state regulation or Federal regulation or both.

The commendable desire of all concerned with this important problem to do something about it may result in a tangled mess of administrative confusion between the 48 state governments and the Federal government. It would appear to be in the interest of simplicity, particularly since national funds are involved, that there be unitary administration by the Federal Government. At the very least, there should be a clear demarcation of jurisdictional lines between the State and Federal governments.

3. Funds for Political Purposes. The third type of fund which must be recognized as presenting a separate problem is money used for political purposes.

The Taft-Hartley Act already provides a most stringent limitation on the use of funds in union treasuries for political purposes.

Section 313 of the Act makes it unlawful

" . . . for any corporation whatever, or any labor organization to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress are to be voted for, or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candi-

dates for any of the foregoing offices, or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this section."

Certainly, there can be no agreement that voluntary payments to an organization established separately for political purposes by persons supporting the cause of labor shall be declared unlawful.

VI. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

As I see the legislative program of the Building and Construction Trades Department, it is designed to maintain the economic strength of labor in the building and construction industry and, indeed, in all industries.

Notwithstanding the dark clouds which hang over the trade unions, we must press forward affirmatively to secure recognition of the justice of our claim that:

(1) the secondary boycott provisions of the Act should be corrected in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, in 1954, so that the rule in the *Denver Building Trades* case will be reversed.

(2) the election and certification provisions of the Act should be amended so that building trade unions can legally make pre-hire union shop agreements.

(3) Section 14(b) of the Act should be repealed so as to invalidate state "right-to-work" laws and provide for a uniform rule on union security.

(4) the mandatory injunction provisions of the Act should be eliminated in accordance with the 1954 recommendations of the President of the United States; and

(5) the Taft-Hartley Act should be changed to make legal employer contributions to joint labor-management apprenticeship training programs.

The Davis-Bacon Act should be modernized and brought up to date to accomplish the following objects:

(1) include prevailing fringe benefits in the Secretary of La-

bor's prevailing wage determinations.

(2) broaden its coverage.

(3) establish prevailing standards on hours of work and overtime payments; and

(4) centralize enforcement authority in the Secretary of Labor.

The importance of taking remedial action with respect to the Davis-Bacon Act should be particularly apparent at this time. Responsible national figures, including the Secretary of Labor, have predicted increased unemployment. If these predictions prove to be correct, there will be a downward economic pressure on the wage structure. The out-of-date Davis-Bacon Act will not be able to perform its function of safeguarding wage standards because non-union employers will have a competitive advantage over union employers with respect to fringe benefits and overtime payments. The amendments should be made before any substantial change occurs in the economic structure.

As the building trades persist in pushing their own affirmative legislative program, should they not demand that all parts of the labor movement open their eyes and see that a serious effort is under way to undermine the legal foundations of the economic strength of all trade unions?

I do think it is important not only for us in this room but for all the others in the labor movement to recognize what is going on. I don't think we exaggerate the situation when we read in various publications that are put out by people who are not friendly to labor that a rather large-scale attack is being mounted against the legal foundations of the economic strength of the trade unions. It seems to me that we should recognize that the alarm bells are ringing. They are ringing loud and they are ringing insistently. It seems to me we should recognize from whence the danger to the trade union movement really comes. All of labor must respond as quickly and as powerfully as it can.

Death Claims for December, 1957

L. U.	NAME	AMOUNT	L. U.	NAME	AMOUNT
L. O. (41)	Adams, H. S.	1,000.00	119	Leonhart, P. E.	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Vanaman, J.	1,000.00	122	Gondie, C. R.	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Shapiro, J.	1,000.00	124	Loewenstein, G. E.	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Brennan, A. J.	1,000.00	124	Rold, C. S.	475.00
L. O. (3)	Horr, G. F.	1,000.00	125	Pemberton, H. T.	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Reeves, P. L.	1,000.00	125	Dahlheim, E.	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Rantze, F. G.	1,000.00	125	Tillotson, E. R.	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Killian, F.	1,000.00	134	Sward, H. D.	660.67
L. O. (3)	Remmy, F.	1,000.00	134	Tinkler, E. J.	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Neale, W. H.	1,000.00	134	Lorch, F. L.	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Heideman, E. P.	1,000.00	134	Schroeder, W. J.	1,000.00
L. O. (6)	Gemms, J. H.	1,000.00	134	Meehan, W. J.	1,000.00
L. O. (6)	Carter, A. A.	1,000.00	134	Fitzpatrick, T.	1,000.00
L. O. (9)	Schuma, J. A.	1,000.00	143	Irwin, J. F.	1,000.00
L. O. (9)	Hagen, C.	1,000.00	150	Gehrke, P. C.	1,000.00
L. O. (9)	Flanagan, J. A.	1,000.00	150	Mook, E. F.	1,000.00
L. O. (11)	Lora, M. A.	1,000.00	183	Lake, P. E.	300.00
L. O. (18)	O'Hara, L.	1,000.00	183	Avoll, M. C.	1,000.00
L. O. (26)	Fuller, H. K.	1,000.00	187	Obenup, J. C.	1,000.00
L. O. (39)	Butler, J. E.	1,000.00	194	Eves, H. J.	650.00
L. O. (40)	Fisher, M. R.	1,000.00	200	Barney, G. S.	300.00
L. O. (51)	Clark, H. C.	1,000.00	202	Carrasco, V.	1,000.00
L. O. (76)	Quirk, K. M.	1,000.00	214	Vanvinkle, B.	1,000.00
L. O. (77)	Hilton, T. E.	1,000.00	230	Seiple, S.	1,000.00
L. O. (77)	Reinberg, A. H.	1,000.00	231	Kristiansen, K.	1,000.00
L. O. (96)	Estabrook, C. H.	1,000.00	275	White, J.	1,000.00
L. O. (103)	Sullivan, J. M.	1,000.00	291	Priest, R. M.	1,000.00
L. O. (103)	McGonagle, M. F.	1,000.00	295	Franzier, A. M.	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Kercher, F.	1,000.00	295	Gria, C. E.	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Johnson, M. L.	1,000.00	302	Vaughan, C. D.	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Flakou, F. W.	1,000.00	302	Woodcott, H. L.	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Jeffrey, J. J.	1,000.00	311	Nettles, F. A.	1,000.00
L. O. (124)	Talbot, D. J.	1,000.00	333	Neasey, M. A.	250.00
L. O. (132)	Lane, S. S.	1,000.00	339	Kelly, J.	1,000.00
L. O. (214)	Stratton, R. L.	1,000.00	340	Harff, M.	1,000.00
L. O. (252)	Tator, L. H.	1,000.00	349	Myers, G. M.	1,000.00
L. O. (289)	Nixon, A. J.	1,000.00	353	Bridgeman, P.	1,000.00
L. O. (332)	Pearce, S.	1,000.00	357	Davidson, A. M.	1,000.00
L. O. (336)	Jackson, S. E.	1,000.00	380	Weikel, W. R.	1,000.00
L. O. (397)	Lawrence, R. F.	1,000.00	384	Covall, W. F.	1,000.00
L. O. (401)	Robison, R. L.	1,000.00	387	Harbaugh, W. E.	1,000.00
L. O. (439)	Maion, L.	1,000.00	420	Kelly, M. V.	1,000.00
L. O. (481)	Speckman, H.	1,000.00	429	Oldham, T. S.	1,000.00
L. O. (522)	Kennedy, A. L.	1,000.00	438	Chitty, L. C.	1,000.00
L. O. (570)	Egleston, J.	1,000.00	438	Coyne, A.	1,000.00
L. O. (601)	Singbusch, A. C.	1,000.00	440	Robbins, C.	1,000.00
L. O. (675)	Kuechel, E.	1,000.00	441	Oakden, N.	825.00
L. O. (677)	Orto, R.	1,000.00	445	Overstreet, W. R.	300.00
L. O. (694)	Whigham, J.	1,000.00	473	Schlueter, T. E.	475.00
L. O. (697)	Leary, J. W.	1,000.00	487	Decker, C. D.	1,000.00
L. O. (702)	Norris, N.	1,000.00	494	Chier, T.	1,000.00
L. O. (713)	Beckman, R.	1,000.00	508	Brinson, F. G.	1,000.00
L. O. (735)	Long, A. J.	1,000.00	508	Toedgisen, O. S.	1,000.00
L. O. (888)	Wilson, G. R.	1,000.00	517	Langham, J. C.	1,000.00
L. O. (892)	Gilmore, C. L.	1,000.00	527	Suelin, V. L.	1,000.00
L. O. (1047)	Spocht, H. C.	1,000.00	542	Barnes, O. L.	166.67
L. O. (1249)	Thayne, W.	150.00	545	Green, H. F.	1,000.00
	Weiss, M.	150.00	540	Smith, R. L.	1,000.00
	Horlitz, M.	150.00	558	Rhodes, T.	1,000.00
	Marney, W. H.	150.00	558	Pounders, F. K.	300.00
	Cohen, D.	150.00	575	Cooper, J. R.	650.00
	Gaynor, N. J.	1,000.00	590	James, R. L.	1,000.00
	Owens, J. J.	1,000.00	601	Starks, O. E.	1,000.00
	Veltenheimer, C. A.	1,000.00	601	Menclay, J.	1,000.00
	Hazlen, J.	1,000.00	602	Davenport, H. W.	1,000.00
	Eunich, G. A.	1,000.00	604	Pachunas, W. P.	1,000.00
	Crescitus, P.	1,000.00	604	Kohl, J. R.	1,000.00
	Kreutzberg, A. H.	1,000.00	605	Graham, T. M.	300.00
	Simmon, C.	1,000.00	606	Mason, R. R.	1,000.00
	DePaul, W. J.	1,000.00	633	Taylor, D.	825.00
	Nelson, E. H.	1,000.00	637	Woodson, R. E.	1,000.00
	Ligon, N.	1,000.00	649	Hopper, C. J.	1,000.00
	McGarvey, J.	1,000.00	662	Baker, B. C.	1,000.00
	Harter, R. R.	1,000.00	663	Walton, B. L.	1,000.00
	Condry, H. L.	1,000.00	663	Seaphan, L. D.	1,000.00
	Scrimour, J. L.	1,000.00	664	Hoenner, R.	1,000.00
	McCracken, L. E.	1,000.00	675	Hatchfork, F.	1,000.00
	Pile, M.	1,000.00	684	Kirchner, W. R.	1,000.00
	Briew, P. E.	1,000.00	695	Lyasight, R. D.	1,000.00
	Clements, E. D.	1,000.00	702	Stanley, C. H.	1,000.00
	Ramsay, J. C.	1,000.00	708	Thornston, W. H.	1,000.00
	Cattels, C. E.	1,000.00	713	Furst, G. P.	1,000.00
	Benson, A. J.	1,000.00	716	Millspa, J. M.	300.00
	Sykes, A. C.	1,000.00	716	Engelhardt, E. W.	1,000.00
	Gilker, H.	1,000.00	719	Sleeper, N. H.	1,000.00
	Kenney, C.	150.00	724	Haberland, F.	1,000.00
	Meeks, H. K.	1,000.00	734	Bradshaw, E. P.	1,000.00
	Goldsberry, J. N.	1,000.00	781	Beazaris, C.	1,000.00
	Mersey, W. H.	1,000.00	830	Smith, D.	1,000.00
	Witzel, H. C.	300.00	872	Ward, T. B.	1,000.00
	Sims, M.	1,000.00	880	Wright, W. D.	1,000.00
	Tyson, A. P.	1,000.00	903	Webb, J. J.	1,000.00
	Ames, R. C.	1,000.00	921	Chalender, H. W.	1,000.00
	O'Hearn, P.	1,000.00	934	Childress, F. J.	1,000.00
	Feldman, D.	1,000.00	948	Linton, D.	1,000.00
	Mederer, H.	1,000.00	949	Grannis, J. C.	1,000.00
	Peterson, L. E.	825.00	966	Koib, C. C.	1,000.00
	Myers, H. D.	1,000.00	1047	Via, E. F.	1,000.00
	Donovan, H. J.	475.00	1099	Cross, J. R.	825.00
	Smith, C. L.	1,000.00	1105	Langham, S. H.	1,000.00
	Gould, W.	77.77	1128	Jones, J. E.	1,000.00
	O'Brien, J.	1,000.00	1139	Bradbury, V. W.	1,000.00
	Per, H. A.	1,000.00	1319	Miles, J. P.	1,000.00
	Boland, M. J.	1,000.00	1320	Murphy, H. M.	1,000.00
	Edelblute, V.	1,000.00	1340	Speakman, R. H.	1,000.00
	Moran, J.	1,000.00	1392	Dobrovich, V.	300.00
	Lombardi, C. C.	1,000.00	1393	Patterson, B.	1,000.00
	Maguire, H. G.	1,000.00	1420	Neddie, L.	1,000.00
	Cunningham, J. E.	1,000.00	1947	Chaney, R.	1,000.00
	Cunningham, J.	300.00			
	Spanton, A. C.	1,000.00	Total		\$202,786.11

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Members

Once more, O Lord, we lift our minds and hearts to Thee. We speak to Thee in our sorrow for we have lost many of our friends and Brothers—their names are listed here. Deal gently with them Father, and make them welcome in Thy house. Let them know the peace and joy of coming home.

Be mindful too, Lord, of their families, their loved ones, who are bowed down with grief and loneliness. Comfort them, Father, and whisper into their hearts the sweet words of promise and of hope. Let them know that reunion and joy shall be theirs in a glorious day to come.

Remember us too, dear Lord, we Thy servants who make this prayer. Make us truly Thy loving and faithful servants, following in Thy footsteps and trying to imitate Thy example and do Thy holy will. Keep us ever near Thee, Lord, until that day when Thou shall extend Thy gentle hand and take our hands in Thine, the day when we shall hear Thy beloved voice saying "Come, good and faithful servant, for now I take thee home, there to live in peace and joy forevermore." Amen.

Blakeney S. Adams, L. U. No. 1

Born August 11, 1892
Initiated August 25, 1925
Died November 27, 1957

John Buchser, L. U. No. 1

Born December 30, 1890
Initiated November 14, 1916
Died October 30, 1957

Theobald Gassner, L. U. No. 1

Born 1873
Initiated September 20, 1940
Died December 14, 1957

William Kabuss, L. U. No. 1

Born October 2, 1896
Initiated December 10, 1943
Died September 23, 1957

John Mika, L. U. No. 1

Born April 10, 1890
Initiated August, 1943
Died October 22, 1957

Leo Schneiderhahn, L. U. No. 1

Born December 20, 1878
Initiated February 6, 1912
Died September 16, 1957

George F. Egan, Jr., L. U. No. 9

Born December 26, 1884
Initiated September 25, 1912
Died October 25, 1957

John A. Flanagan, L. U. No. 9

Born October 1, 1884
Initiated March 15, 1910
Died December 6, 1957

Charles Hagen, L. U. No. 9

Born February 19, 1889
Initiated February 12, 1918
Died November 17, 1957

Frank Hoban, L. U. No. 9

Born November 16, 1876
Initiated September 2, 1905
Died September 26, 1957

Morton L. Johnson, L. U. No. 9

Born September 22, 1874
Initiated March 27, 1911
Died October 8, 1957

Charles Klein, L. U. No. 9

Born September 19, 1888
Initiated July 2, 1907
Died October 23, 1957

Charles P. Nihill, L. U. No. 9

Born June 12, 1897
Initiated January 30, 1945
Died October 9, 1957

Elmer Olson, L. U. No. 9

Born March 23, 1890
Initiated February 17, 1925
Died October 14, 1957

John A. Schuma, L. U. No. 9

Born March 15, 1875
Initiated March 21, 1911
Died November 24, 1957

Harry Schumacher, L. U. No. 9

Born October 18, 1882
Reinitiated September 7, 1909
in L. U. No. 49
Died December 12, 1957

Donald F. Secord, L. U. No. 17

Born May 24, 1905
Initiated May 12, 1944
Died December, 1957

Arthur J. Benson, L. U. No. 18

Born February 13, 1915
Initiated March 6, 1944
Died November 28, 1957

Clifton E. Cattels, L. U. No. 18

Born January 20, 1910
Initiated March 14, 1946
Died November 25, 1957

Lewis E. Gard, L. U. No. 18

Born January 27, 1899
Initiated December 1, 1940
Died October 28, 1957

Herman J. Kunkle, L. U. No. 18

Born February 17, 1899
Initiated November 1, 1956
Died November 25, 1957

James C. Ramsay, L. U. No. 18

Born April 3, 1898
Initiated July 2, 1925
Died November 22, 1957

Robert J. Sayers, L. U. No. 18

Born May 6, 1899
Initiated November 9, 1938
Died November 11, 1957

William T. Staats, L. U. No. 18

Born 1904
Initiated September 1, 1941
Died December 7, 1957

Roy L. Founds, L. U. No. 28

Born November 13, 1894
Initiated November 6, 1911
Died December 26, 1957

Joseph L. Walsh, L. U. No. 28

Born July 18, 1918
Initiated April 19, 1940
Died January 5, 1958

Robert D. Warner, L. U. No. 32

Born October 19, 1886
Initiated April 1, 1925
Died November 8, 1957

Frank L. Pearl, L. U. No. 41

Born April 21, 1910
Reinitiated November 26, 1952
Died December, 1957

Thomas E. Lawrence, L. U. No. 51

Born March 3, 1885
Initiated January 30, 1937
Died December 23, 1957

Patrick O'Hearn, L. U. No. 51

Born April 4, 1899
Initiated March 7, 1945
Died December 8, 1957

William Duplantis, L. U. No. 130

Born May 3, 1903
Initiated May 13, 1955
Died December 4, 1957

Charles F. Clark, L. U. No. 347

Initiated February 9, 1941
Died November 5, 1957

George A. Bruce, L. U. No. 349

Born August 31, 1892
Initiated September 18, 1942
Died October 7, 1957

Marvin Corley, L. U. No. 349

Born October 15, 1933
Initiated February 17, 1955
Died November 1, 1957

Leo J. O'Hara, L. U. No. 369

Born April 12, 1926
Initiated May 17, 1953
Died November 26, 1957

L. B. Brockmeyer, L. U. No. 381

Born January 10, 1896
Initiated July 1, 1947
Died November 10, 1957

Frank Chatfield, L. U. No. 494

Born February 4, 1889
Initiated April 20, 1936
Died December 25, 1957

Otto Kunz, L. U. No. 494

Born September 25, 1894
Initiated July 25, 1913
Died January 5, 1958

Kenneth C. McIntosh, L. U. No. 494

Born June 27, 1907
Initiated October 27, 1941
Died December 24, 1957

Reinhold Pasch, L. U. No. 494

Born August 22, 1891
Initiated July 28, 1933
Died December 26, 1957

Newbert Thompson, L. U. No. 494

Born February 15, 1914
Initiated December 2, 1948
Died December 19, 1957

Achille Massucco, L. U. No. 595

Born May 9, 1911
Initiated January 12, 1940
Died December 21, 1957

Lyle W. Molden, L. U. No. 595

Born July 29, 1919
Initiated February 8, 1957
Died December 13, 1957

J. S. E. Olson, L. U. No. 595

Born May 7, 1899
Initiated April 25, 1941
Died January 4, 1958

W. E. Whitehouse, L. U. No. 595

Born February 15, 1892
Initiated October 9, 1942
Died December 4, 1957

Roy Stillwell Story, L. U. No. 602

Born March 22, 1898
Initiated July 24, 1948
Died November 16, 1957

George Furst, L. U. No. 713

Born 1902
Initiated November 14, 1924
Died December, 1957

Sylvester Pittsley, L. U. No. 713

Born January 10, 1904
Initiated July 23, 1953
Died December, 1957

E. P. Bradshaw, L. U. No. 734

Born June 20, 1896

Initiated August, 1942

Died November 27, 1957

W. E. Williams, L. U. No. 734

Initiated April, 1948

Died October 16, 1957

Ben L. Myers, L. U. No. 760

Born August 19, 1930

Initiated February 1, 1957

Died January 5, 1958

Harold R. Leschorn, L. U. No. 945

Born December 5, 1924

Initiated May 9, 1952

Died December, 1957

Thomas W. Hunter, L. U. No. 1049

Born June 28, 1931

Initiated October 20, 1953

Died December 13, 1957

Bruce Jameson, L. U. No. 1049

Initiated July 12, 1947

Died December 2, 1957

Herbert J. O'Hara, L. U. No. 1049

Initiated April 1, 1937

Died December 21, 1957

Fred E. Staats, L. U. No. 1049

Born April 14, 1914

Initiated January 16, 1948

Died December 4, 1957

George Bachini, L. U. No. 1098

Reinitiated September 10, 1938

Died October 28, 1957

Everett Dakin, L. U. No. 1098

Initiated September 6, 1941

Died November 27, 1957

James Mellor, L. U. No. 1098

Reinitiated May 4, 1939

Died October 18, 1957

William Berger, L. U. No. 1245

Born February 20, 1894

Initiated July 1, 1956

Died October, 1957

Howard F. Nulk, L. U. No. 1245

Born November 16, 1895

Initiated February 1, 1943

Died October 7, 1957

Armas W. Pollari, L. U. No. 1245

Born September 2, 1909

Reinitiated July 1, 1951

Died November 4, 1957

William J. Simkunas, L. U. No. 1368

Born 1915

Initiated October 24, 1943

Died December 24, 1957

Axel M. Lee, L. U. No. 1505

Initiated March 1, 1956

Died December 6, 1957

James E. MacCallum, L. U. No. 1505

Initiated March 25, 1952

Died December 6, 1957

Norman P. Ouellette, L. U. No. 1505

Initiated March 1, 1957

Died November 18, 1957

Carbon Tet

(Continued from page 22)

Widely acclaimed as a non-flammable solvent and believed by the general public to be a safe cleaning agent, carbon tet:

- ▶ Can harm you if you breathe the vapor;
- ▶ Can harm you if you swallow the liquid;
- ▶ Can harm you if you contact it with your skin; and,
- ▶ Can harm you if you get it in your eyes.

Easily Absorbed

Carbon tet is easily absorbed by the lungs and mucous membranes, and to some extent by the skin. Since it is a solvent of oils and grease it is natural that carbon tet should attack those body organs which contain fatty substances in greatest abundance—brain, liver, kidneys and bone marrow. The blood stream carries the carbon tet throughout the body. What is not absorbed by the vital organs is deposited in the subcutaneous body fat which serves as a reservoir for the toxic material.

Acute carbon tet poisoning is the direct result of inhalation of the vapor or absorption of the liquid in one or more exposures to large quantities of the solvent.

Death can be instantaneous if heavy concentrations are present (6,400 parts per million) or can occur within a few days or a week following acute poisoning from as little as 24,000 parts per million. Exposure to 5,000 parts per million for as little as five minutes may cause death within a week or

10 days. (*Parts per million* refers to the number of parts of carbon tet contained in a million parts of anything—air, water or substance. For example, 5,000 parts per million means 5,000 parts of carbon tet to a million parts of air.)

Far more common is chronic carbon tet poisoning which results from the inhalation or absorption of small quantities repeatedly over a longer period of time.

Frequently Not Recognized

Frequently chronic carbon tet poisoning is unrecognized as such, since the symptoms are similar to those of many other illnesses. If allowed to proceed unchecked, chronic poisoning produces local mucous membrane irritations, headache, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of strength, pain and tenderness in the liver region and jaundice. The liver and kidney functions are impaired and in those cases which terminate fatally, uremia is usually the cause.

The effects of carbon tet exposure are cumulative—continued exposure, even to relatively low concentrations (in excess of 25 parts per million), is dangerous.

Particularly susceptible to carbon tet poisoning are alcoholics, exceedingly fleshy individuals, undernourished persons, those with pulmonary, liver, kidney or heart diseases and persons with previous history of hypersensitivity to chlorinated hydrocarbons.

The evaporation of *less than one teaspoonful* of carbon tet in a room 10 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 10 feet high will produce a toxic con-

centration in excess of 25 parts per million parts of air by volume. If you can smell carbon tet in the air, the atmospheric concentration is already beyond the maximum allowable concentration since your nose cannot detect less than 80 parts of carbon tet per million parts of air. The United States Department of Labor is at present attempting to have the maximum allowable concentration reduced from 25 parts per million to 10 parts per million.

Less toxic cleaning fluids are available and should be substituted for all present applications of carbon tet.

Before using any solvent, determine its limitations and dangers to your health, and then always work in a very well ventilated area to speed toxic fume dispersal.

Another Danger

Another danger of carbon tet is evident when the liquid combines with oxygen in the presence of an open flame, as it does when used as a fire extinguisher agent. Phosgene gas is produced. Concentrations of from five to 25 parts per million of phosgene gas in air for even a few minutes are sufficient to cause immediate or subsequent death. The musty hay odor associated with this World War I poison gas cannot be detected by the nose until the concentration is above five parts per million in air.

There are much safer and equally efficient fire extinguishing agents that should be substituted for all applications where carbon tet or other vaporizing liquid type extinguishers are used.

Friends

Friends that we love are friends that we both have tried
But the friends that are dishonest are friends that lied
The friends that are priceless are friends you can not buy
The task may be too great but that friend will try
That friend you can not bribe don't ever you try
For a faithful friend is a jewel in the sky.

TOM JORDAN,
L. U. 17, Detroit, Mich.

* * *

Cautious Approach

"If you could have two wishes," said one girl to another, "what would they be?"

"Well," said her friend thoughtfully, "I'd wish for a husband."

"That's only one," pointed out the first girl.

"I'd save the other until I saw how he turned out."

* * *

The Lowdown

Student, selling programs at a big mid-western college game: "Get your programs here. Names, numbers and salaries of all the players."

* * *

Translation, Please

The telephone rang in the principal's office the other day.

"Is this the high school?" asked a worried voice.

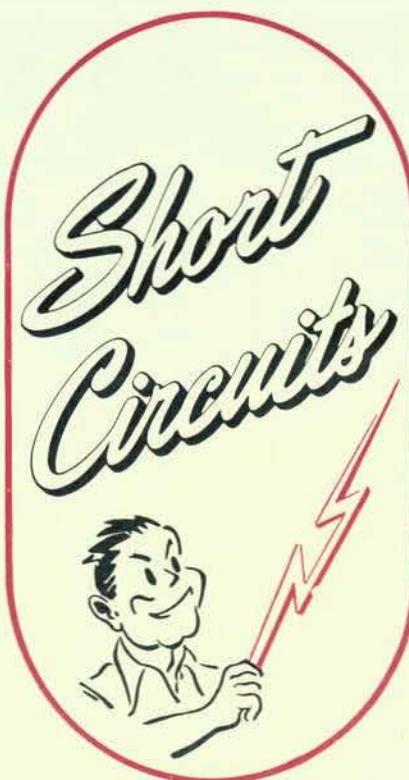
"Yes," replied the principal, "what can I do for you?"

Replied the worried one: "I'm calling up to find out if you have any classes at night that a father can attend to learn the slang of the day, so he will be able to understand what his children are talking about."

* * *

Sleep is the powerhouse of energy.
Electricians work hard doing light work.

ERNIE BRANT,
L. U. 136.



Playing It Safe

A woman witness in court had refused to testify on the ground that her testimony might incriminate her.

Surprised because she was a witness for the state, the prosecuting attorney asked if her lawyer had advised her to refuse.

"No," she said, "I learned that on television."

* * *

Noble Urge

"Conscience, my dear," said a blonde to her friend, "is something which makes a man tell his wife a thing he was afraid she'd find out eventually."

* * *

Nice and Dirty

A six-year-old girl invited her friend over for an afternoon of outdoor play. Suddenly rain began to fall and they ran indoors. They were about to track mud into the kitchen when they were headed off by the little hostess' mother and sent to play on the porch.

"My mommy doesn't care how much I run across our kitchen floor," commented the guest.

There was a moment's silence, then a deep sigh from the hostess. "Gee, I wish I had a mother as nice and dirty as yours."

* * *

Keeping Busy

A job to perform and the body to do it,
Long hours compressed with new projects to do.

With never a minute without something in it,
The key to new health and to happiness too.

Your pleasure is sweeter in small, spicy segments.

A family in harmony, child, man and wife
Can fulfill their destiny gloriously busy,
Each hour discover new challenge from life.

Go take a look at the boys on park benches,
The sad, sagging bodies, the dull vacant stares.

And think of the years that they longed to quit working.

Make thanks for employment a part of your prayers.

D. A. HOOVER,
Local 1306, Decatur, Ill.

* * *

Really Ruined It

The manager of a major league baseball club was trying out a rookie outfielder. Said the manager: "Take a glove and go out and I'll have some flies batted out to you!" On his very first chance, the rookie goofed—and the ball hit him on the kneecap.

He missed the second too which struck him on top of the head! The third went right through his glove striking him on the nose and drawing blood. That was it. The irate manager benched him!

Then the manager grabbed a glove away and barked, "Just watch and I'll show you how to do it!"

In position in right field, the manager signalled a batter to knock some out to him. Unhappily, the manager didn't do any better than the rookie. He too missed balls and was also hit by a couple of balls.

Tossing his glove aside in disgust, the manager dog-trotted back to where the rookie was watching and snarled at him: "You certainly fouled up right field so no one can play in it!"

* * *

At Last

"Darling, we shan't have to pay any more weekly payments on the furniture," smiled the young wife. "This letter came for you this afternoon. It says 'Final notice.'"

* * *

Just Verdict

"Not guilty of bigamy," said the judge. "You may go home."

"Thanks judge. Which one?"

ADDRESS CHANGED?

Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L.U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

NAME.....

NEW ADDRESS.....

City Zone State

PRESENT LOCAL UNION NO.....

CARD NO.....
(If unknown - check with Local Union)

OLD ADDRESS.....

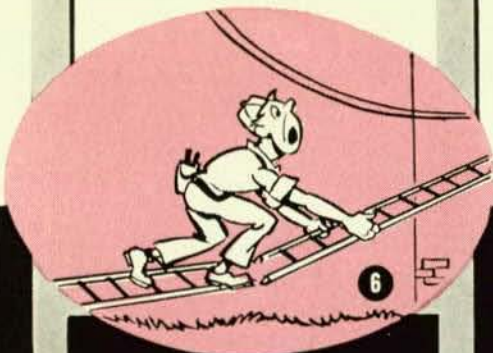
City Zone State

FORMER LOCAL UNION NUMBER.....

IF YOU HAVE CHANGED LOCAL UNIONS - WE MUST HAVE NUMBERS OF BOTH

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

6 STEPS TO LADDER SAFETY



- 1 Set the feet in securely so they can't slip!
- 2 Don't allow feet to rest on uneven base so ladder can tip sideways!
- 3 Never use a ladder in bad repair . . . it may break!
- 4 A metal ladder on a hot line job can ground you and kill you!
- 5 Don't use a too-short ladder; you can easily lose your balance!
- 6 A too-long ladder is also dangerous; a wide span over one-fourth its length may snap it in two!

Idea submitted by Vito Spera, L. U. 134, Chicago



FALLS, LEADING CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES, CAN BE PREVENTED BY THINKING SAFETY!